The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898. NO. 29.

SAMPSON IS HEARD FROM

Official Report of the Sea Fight.

A THRILLING RECITAL

The Admiral is Discreetly Modest.

DOES NOT CLAIM HONORS

Graphic Description of the Exit of Cervera's Fleet From the Harbor of Santiago on July 3d, and Its Quick Destruction—Efforts of the Spaniards to Sink the Cristobal Colon—Splendid Fighting and Speed Record of the Oregon Fully Sustained—How the Vizcaya Was Beached and Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The navy department today made public the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark of the Oregon and Captain Evans of the Iowa on the battle of July third, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. They are as follows:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP NEW YORK, First rate—Off Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report upon the destruction of the Spanish squadron, conducted by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3, 1898:

The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:30 and 10:00 a. m., the head of the column appearing around Cayo Smith at 9:31 and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at the moment were: Flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front to consult with General Shafter for a discussion of the situation and for a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed which had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison at Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions; distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order:

The Indiana about a mile and a half from shore, the Oregon, the New York's place between those two—the Iowa, the Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of the blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between the Iowa and the Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer to the entrance of the harbor than the larger vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The Ericsson was in company with the flagship and remained with her during the chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning "Vizcaya." I have sent a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

SPANISH SQUADRON.

The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor, at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots and in the following order:

Infanta Maria Teresa, (flagship); Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, and the Almirante Oquendo.

The distance between these ships was about eight hundred yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo at a distance of about twelve hundred yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor.

The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels, and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

CALL TO ACTION.

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters" for inspection. The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels. "Enemy's ships coming" and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping vessels and gradually increasing her speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making sixteen and one-half knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. She was not at any time, within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance, and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor turned to the westward in column increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start, the advantage of position.

THE OREGON'S DASH.

The Brooklyn maintained this lead until the Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and Indiana had done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of her own column, and remained there during the battle and chase.

THE LITTLE GLOUCESTER.

The skilful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester won the admiration of everyone who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsicana—and has a battery of light rapid fire guns. She was running about two miles from the entrance to the eastward and immediately started out firing upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor the Gloucester was stoked, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed and was able to close to short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great value. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socopa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the career of the Furor and Pluton was ended and two-thirds of their crews killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the Indiana, Iowa and the Texas and yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire at close range of the Gloucester' battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

CERVERA'S TACTICS.

The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation, removed all the tactical doubts of difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel, to close in, immediately engage in pursuing the ships promptly and effectually. As already stated the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of blockading ships which could not immediately work up to their best speed but they suffered heavily in passing the Infanta Maria Teresa, and the Oquendo was probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterwards learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa, fire main had ben cut by one of our first shots and that she was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10.15 a.m. at Nima Niba, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrance and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10.30 a.m. at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

ONLY TWO LEFT.

The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire and at 11.15 she turned in shore and was beached at Acerrederos, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely and with her reserve ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signalled to go back to the harbor entrance and at Accerderos the Iowa was signalled to "resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo.

NO ESCAPE.

It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase and that there was no chance of escape. At 12.50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got the range of the Cristobal Colon—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her—and at 1.10 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Toruquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously I am sure, after her surrender and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach, the New York's stem being placed against her for this purpose—the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment—and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss.

AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.

I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That such was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance—and that a narrow one; and the deep water extending close up to the shore line presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port, July 1st, the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected. But with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights, there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels. It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 3d, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows:

SEARCHLIGHTS.

To the little ships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro—dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere—they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel and held it steadily there. This lighted up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did. Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches and at a little distance farther out, three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and when they were available one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected.

INCREASED VIGILANCE.

After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, when, according to routine, she was sent that morning to [illegible] Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, and [illegible] than to be [illegible].

[illegible] CHASE.

[illegible] was done so well [illegible] to discriminate in praise. [illegible] the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command of the second division the captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship and speaks highly of the skill and admirable efficiency maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon. From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed, the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance give her an average speed at from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore of 13.7 knots an hour. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam of course as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes or four miles in the chase.

HIT BY SHELLS.

Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and my observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were favored with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon almost subsided. The fire from the rapid fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and of the commanding officers are enclosed.

A board appointed by me several days ago has made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the necessary feature involved and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded.

Very respectfully,
W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.
Commander-in-chief United States Naval forces, North Atlantic Station of the Secretary of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Getting Monotonous.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 28.—The powder mill of E. T. Johnson at Troy, Pa., was blown up today and the owner who was also the paying teller in the Pomeroy and Mitchell bank was killed.

MANILA HAS SURRENDERED

A Glimpse of the Blockaded City.

Everything is Strictly Out of Date.

A Few Tramways Leading to the Suburbs—Bridges Too Narrow for Traffic.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Madrid telegram to the New York Herald says the government has a telegram announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

MANILA, June 27.—(Via Hongkong.)—The Associated Press has been granted the privilege, by Admiral Dewey, of investigating the political and sanitary conditions of Manila, which consists of a straggling business town and a wide fringe of suburban townships, where its business men have their private residences. The town is as poorly defended as can be imagined for a city of its size.

Admiral Dewey's guns can render its defenses useless with absolutely no trouble and the guns of the Spanish could hardly injure the American warships, even if they carried far enough to touch them, but they are so powerless and inaccurate that any defense by the city's forts would look ludicrous in the face of a fire from the modern guns of the American squadron.

The town is as badly built as can be. The houses are much too close together and the streets are narrow. For the metropolis of a big country, for a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants, [illegible] and prosperous market, a center [illegible] and luxury, as the buildings in the walled city indicate, it is a disreputable ill-arranged and unsightly town. The principal business street, the Escolta, is narrow, wretchedly paved, crooked and filled with the most commonplace, mean-looking structures. So are the other streets, but further from the center there are trees to hide the ugliness. In excuse the Manila people plead earthquakes, typhoons, thunder storms and floods as their reasons for not having a passably presentable town, but Manila is not the only place with earthquakes and all the rest. Tokio is infinitely worse, but is handsomer and the roads are better paved.

The Pasig is a river sixty or seventy yards wide and perhaps twelve feet deep, yet the bridging of it has never gone beyond primitive stages. There is one narrow bridge, the Puenta D'Espanol, connecting Rinenbo with the city, but this bridge is far too narrow for the traffic and would never be sufficient in a civilized country. There is another bridge near it, but it is seldom if ever used for vehicle traffic, and the Puenta D'Espanol is constantly choked.

There are tramways running into outlying parts of the town and a steam tramway to the northern suburb of Manaba. There is also a railway from Manila to Sagibon, about 120 miles north run by an English company.

In the rural township of Santa Mesa about three or four miles out is a big powder magazine, or "polverin," close by the right (north) bank of the river Pasig. On the opposite of the river is the village of Santa Ana, a mile or two away. It was about here that the first shots were fired in the insurrection of 1896 and several English people having villas in these parts had a lively time.

Another "polverin" is at Malate, on the seashore on the south of the walled city. I understand that these two are the only powder magazines the Spaniards have in the immediate neighborhood of the city, excluding of course the forts' own stores. Malate is reached from Binenho by a pretty drive outside the city walls, either along the sea front or behind the city and beyond the city is the Esplanade called the Tuneta, where the band plays every evening in peace times.

At the far end of the Tuneta is the battery of two big guns which fired on the American ships when Admiral Dewey talked seriously of replying.

A little beyond this battery is the English club, surrounded by a number of pleasant residences, English, Spanish and others. Furthest of all, quite near the fort and powder magazines, is the eastern extension of the telegraph company's establishment (British). A little way back from the sea is the Jesuit observatory.

Outside the populous suburbs there are many rural and less settled districts dotted with handsome residences scattered remotely among the rice fields and tropical woodlands where a guerilla warfare would be well-nigh interminable. In such a country with hedge rows that would have in the course of ages grown into respectable little thickets with little plantations that are dark and almost impenetrable patches of sombre greenery, a stationary force might check an advancing force with the greatest ease. There are plenty of open fields, yet the country cannot be called open, for it is luxuriously wooded between the fields. Artillery would be of little use with never a half mile of clear space. Nothing but skirmishing under thick cover could be of any effect in this kind of ground and the victory would rest with the side best fitted for jungle warfare. Not that this is jungle; it is simply fertile pastoral land with a lot of trees everywhere. But it is the last place in the world for plain peasant lads, newly recruited and without any target practice to meet semi-savage woodsmen and that is what Spain is depending on, for her sons are raw recruits and her enemies are trained forest rovers. The following is a rough translation of the declaration of Independence issued by Aguinaldo on June 12th:

"To the district headmen and village headmen of the province of Hulacan, from the Politico military governor of this province whose headquarters are now transferred to the town of San Francisco de Alaban and combined with the sections under disorders at Bacero, Silnacayen, Imus, Novelta, Salinas and Cavite Viojo.

"They only require to be combined with the other forces in Indang and Silang near by, and then our troops will be sent forward and within a few days will be found in possession of almost the whole province which will be found in a position to proclaim effectively our independence. This proclamation will not be long deferred because the ultimate object of this government will thus be attained notwithstanding the suggestion of some of our principal associates.

"It is more glorious and more convenient to select as the place on account of its being near the sea, the township of Cavite Viojo which is an old port originally the town of Cavite. Wherefore, I decree as follows:

"The twelfth day of this month is fixed for the declaration of independence of this, our beloved country, in the township of Cavite, Viojo, for the due and proper solemnization of which auspicious event there should be on the day named an assemblage of all district headmen and commanders of our forces and through the proper representatives there should be a notification issued for the purpose of inviting the attendance of all who have in any way assisted in the good work, such for example as the distinguished admiral of the American squadron and his commanders and officers, to all of whom, as having lent invaluable aid in the glorious work, a courteous invitation will be sent and after the formal reading of the declaration the same will be signed by all who wish to give support thereto.

E. AGUINALDO.
Dictator of the Philippines.

Issued by General Deliphinar, in the name of General Aguinaldo, on the 12th day of June, 1898.

RECKLESS HAVANA.

Not at All Concerned About the Existing Blockade.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—August Grupe, one of the foremost merchants of Cuba, who has lived in Havana for twenty four years, stopped here today enroute to Germany on a visit. In an interview Mr. Grupe said: "When I left Havana two weeks ago, the inhabitants were not in the slightest fear that the city would be bombarded. In fact everything was going on the same as usual.

"The blockade at Havana has thus far not proved very effective. The farms and the city furnish all the supplies necessary. The soil is so fertile that crops can be produced in thirty days. There is no scarcity of provisions in Havana, nor has there been any perceptible advance in the price of food.

There are 40,000 regular soldiers and 25,000 volunteers in the city. A few days before I quitted the city, the Captain General told me Havana would be well nigh impregnable and that the talk of its fall after six months of blockade was sheer nonsense."

Shafter's Stricken Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The war department tonight posted the following:

Adjutant General United States army:—Condition on the 27th:

Total sick, 4122; total fever, 3193; new cases of fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 542. Deaths: Private J. H. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Ralston, Company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Bryers, Company D, Seventeenth infantry, apoplexy.

SHAFTER,
Major General.

Wedded in a Buggy.

STOCKTON, July 28.—A wedding on Main street, the contracting parties being seated in a buggy during the ceremony, attracted considerable attention here this afternoon. The groom was Frank Cummings of Oakland, aged 50 years of age, and the bride was Minnie Allen of Iowa Hill, Placer county, 36 years of age. The bride stated that she was a widow and the groom declared that he was a grass widower. Justice of the Peace Rendon performed the ceremony.

Which do you like best—grocer-bills or doctor-bills?

Use the wholesome baking powder—*Schilling's Best.*

SHAFTER'S MEN ORDERED HOME

Will Camp on Long Island.

Sea Breezes and Bracing Air for Them.

Immune Regiment Going to Santiago—Puerile Tactics of Spanish Ministers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the President having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion today in official circles. If the President's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion on the subject he has been gratified with the response made through the newspapers and in the exhibition of interest by government officials in the complex problem now present.

Although it was stated yesterday that no announcement of the position assumed by the United States in this matter would be forthcoming before it had been formally discussed in the cabinet tomorrow, there is the best reason to believe that after full conferences the President has individually made up his own mind and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply the United States will make to the Spanish government's overtures through Embassador Cambon.

On the main points of the terms of peace the administration position was soon well defined and stated by the Associated Press yesterday that there is little left to conjecture. About the only point that seems to be open to amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the extent of the demand for their acquisition by the United States as exhibited in certain sections of the country it can be stated that the conclusion had been reached to [illegible] by the acquisition on this point, namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there, surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make itself supporting.

This decision, it is possible though not probable, may be again changed before the cabinet disposes of the latter tomorrow as strong influences are at work to induce the President to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult of settlement the answer to Spain may not be rendered tomorrow, but may have to wait another cabinet meeting, next Tuesday.

There was a display of indignation in official circles today upon the publication of what was reported to be a statement from the Spanish premier imputing bad faith to the United States in pursuing the war and continuing to make conquests. However, this feeling soon wore off, as it became apparent upon reflection that the statement was either apocryphal or that if genuine it was simply one in a series of complex moves on the board of Spanish politics and was intended for purely home consumption.

The report from Madrid towards the close of the day that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the President went towards relieving a certain feeling of discouragement that was manifested at the opening of the day for it was patent that members of the administration apprehended an objection to our demands by Spain at the beginning. If, however, it shall appear that this Madrid statement is well founded and that the Madrid papers fairly reflect the views of the authorities of the Spanish government then it seems probable that the difficulties that will lie before the administration in accomplishing peace would be rather internal than external and will be based upon the preparation of a treaty that shall secure the satisfaction of the United States senate.

It may be pointed out in this connection that if we are really as near to peace as many people suppose, it will become necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the senate to act upon the peace treaty with all of the promptness that the importance of the subject demands.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health reports show a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick list reports which, in their present shape, would distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of the cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but swell its grand total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this mitigating fact, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the earliest opportunity to a more healthful clime.

The surgeon general, under the direction of the secretary, a few days ago inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, Long Island, belonging to the Long Island Railroad Company, which has been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet in height and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained of the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans in Shafter's army. The time for their removal is left to General Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions. Meanwhile details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

No word came from General Miles today and the war department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico towards San Juan. Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles and before the week is over the campaign there will be in full swing.

PUERILE TACTICS.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"La Correspondencia de Espana announces that in view of the probable capitulation of Manila General Rico, Captain General of Vizcaya Islands has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Captain General Augusti. Thus General Augusti will be able to sign only the capitulation of the city of Manila and its environs.

SPANISH INDIFFERENCE.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "However unpalatable the terms of peace may be they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain where listless indifference is predominant.

IMMUNES FOR SANTIAGO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The steamer Berlin having on board the immune regiment under command of Colonel Hood, sailed this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her destination is Santiago.

CUBAN BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail understands that the British transport Jolunga, carrying grenadiers to Gibraltar, was stopped in the bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

MAY MEET IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris.

CONVICTS ROUNDED UP.

The Murder of Cristobal Crossthwaite Swiftly Avenged.

SAN DIEGO, July 28.—Word was received this morning from Enseneda that in addition to the capture on Monday of the two murderers of Cristobal Crosstlewaite, the rurales who participated in the chase rounded up 14 other ex-convicts and landed them in the Ensenada jail.

For the past two years this band of ex-convicts, which included the murder of young Crossthwaite, have made their headquarters in the La Huerta valley, and suspicion has rested on them as being implicated in two murders that happened in that vicinity about a year ago. In addition they were also suspected of cattle and horse stealing, and generally living a bandit life. Not until the murder of last Friday and the subsequent arrest of Domingues and Lopes, both of whom were known to be members of this gang of outlaws, did the authorities feel justified in arresting the whole outfit.

Cromartyshire Not to Blame.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The decision given here today exonerates Captain Henderson and the officers of the ship Cromartyshire from all blame in the matter of the Bourgogne disaster. The report was made by Captain Wm. M. Smith, of the British Royal Navy reserve, with whom were associated in the investigation Captain Bloomfield Douglas, R. N. R., and Captain Lewis Anderson, nautical assessor.

Seeking Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A dispatch from Colon says: "The position of the Cerruti matter is now extremely serious. Three Italian warships are in front of Cartagena and the Italian admiral has received orders to bombard the city. Great Britain and the United States are intervening."

M. Bilby, district deputy, installed the officers of Sanger lodge, A.O.U.W., on Wednesday evening. T. W. Pickford and F. T. Hilton accompanied Mr. Bilby.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THRIFTY RAYMOR

Accused of Looting the Hughes.

Stole Articles While He Was Steward.

Arrested in Los Angeles Yesterday—Formerly Steward of the Sunset Limited.

Charles Raymor, until this week steward at the Hughes hotel, was arrested in Los Angeles yesterday for grand larceny in appropriating sundry articles that belonged to the hotel. Raymor was discharged from the employ of the hotel the first of this week and he left for the south on Monday or Tuesday. He is accused of stealing from the hotel the following articles: Four copper urns valued at $72, 360 pounds of machinery, eight large boxes of dishes and 150 bottles. "Coon" Crutcher left for Los Angeles last night to bring Raymor back for trial.

Raymor came to the Hughes highly recommended and the discovery that he was a thief was a matter of surprise to all who became acquainted with him. He was engaged as steward for the hotel about two months ago and previously he held the important position of steward on the Sunset Limited. He expected to go to work on the Sunset Limited train as soon as the Southern Pacific began running it again. He is a very competent man as steward and gave the hotel people no reason for complaint on this score.

Within a short time after Raymor became steward at the hotel various articles were missing from the store-rooms. Unused machinery, old bottles, boxes of unused dishes, etc., disappeared mysteriously and Manager Dodd commenced a quiet investigation to ascertain what had become of the articles. The thrifty steward covered up his pilfering well and although suspicion was directed toward him compromising evidence in the matter was not discovered until "Coon" Crutcher took hold of the case.

Crutcher ascertained this week that Raymor had disposed of the articles to the Bridges second hand store. The urns were shipped to San Francisco and sold to Charles Harley, who conducts a second hand store where a great many stolen articles seem to find a buyer.

Crutcher says that the stolen articles were sold for a song. The goods were nearly all taken from the hotel on June 20th. The second hand dealer was informed that the articles belonged to Raymor and he drove to the rear of the hotel and hauled away a load of the goods. The goods have all been surrendered to Manager Dodd by the second hand dealers.

A Chinatown Scrap.

There came near being a riot in Chinatown last evening because several young hoodlums endeavored to defraud a Chinaman of the price of some noodles. Four of the hoodlums left without paying for their noodles and the fifth man would pay only for his own. The Chinamen had a fight with him while trying to make him pay for the entire five. The man was arrested.

A Lively Runaway.

A horse became frightened and ran away down J street last evening. A woman was driving and the animal ran to the southern part of town before she could secure control of it. The runaway horse ran into N. H. Hereford's rig and damaged it somewhat.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for chills and malaria. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

We Sell Ducks

And baffle the King of Heavenly Bodies THE SUN, with the aid of our awnings. In this climate that big lump of fire will bake you well done if you do not get under cover.

Talking about the duck business, while we do not handle the so-called fowl, except petrified decoys, we are certainly headquarters for tents and awnings of all styles and colors, and everybody knows our prices are the lowest on any proposition.

We carry anything in the category of human events made out of duck from a circus tent down to a camp stool.

Either get a tent and flee to the hills or else decorate your bake ovens with an awning.

A nice awning and a bucket of ice water will bring about Arctic ocean results. Wake up people and don't allow yourself to roast.

W. PARKER LYON & CO.

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.

The Pasadena Star remarks patriotically: "Not wanting a Governor down here, we are not particular as to whom the north selects, within, of course, the general rule of honesty and ability."

Nothing stronger could be urged against the movement to claim the Senatorship for the south, while conceding the governorship to the north, than that such arguments can be made in its favor. If the newspaper arguments really represent the sentiment of the people of the southern part of the state, they are not entitled to either office. The offices of Governor and United States Senator are too high to be regarded as political "pie." The Senator is a representative of California, to speak its voice in national affairs, and not a mere local agent, to secure river and harbor appropriations for his own section. The Governor is the chief executive officer of the whole state. The office should be the highest honor, and should, if possible, be filled by the ablest and most distinguished man in the state. It should not make a particle of difference where he comes from. No man is big enough to be Governor of California who is not big enough to belong to the whole state, though he live in its uttermost corner, and no part of the state is less interested than any other in securing the selection of such a man.

It is a fundamental mistake to assume that any man of ordinary good sense and honesty is fit to be Governor. Most men have these qualities, but very few men are fit to stand as the state's highest officer, and these few are not generally engaged in the political scramble which seems now to be the approved method of aspiring to the office.

We look for the time to come when no man will be considered for the office of Governor who has not already attained such distinction that the office can add little to his honor. When Major McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio he added as much dignity to the office as the office could confer on him. Parallel illustrations ought not to be so rare as they unfortunately are.

All this is impractical idealism, of course. Politics is a practical business, and to the hustler belong the spoils. But it is just this idealism which needs to be infused into our politics. The politicians will not introduce it, and preachers and professors cannot, being impractical persons who live in the clouds, but the people can bring it about if they will come to realize that there are some offices which must be kept above the ambitions of mere political scramblers.

If the people of the southern part of the state do not want one of their number for Governor, no one is inclined to thrust the office on them, and if they can propose a candidate of eminent fitness for Senator there is no harm in his election, but they must not expect much sympathy for their claims so long as they put them on the present grounds.

THE CUBANS.

If the San Francisco Post had read the war news a little more closely it would not have had to ask the Republican the names of the American officers who commended the Cubans for their valor. Both Admiral Sampson and General Shafter have spoken highly of them in their official reports, and they should certainly be able to express a fair opinion of their fighting qualities. Other officers and not a few newspaper correspondents have also praised the Cuban patriots, and they have been favorably mentioned in letters written by our soldiers in the field. The Cubans have been represented as being "utterly without fear" and "when wounded they continue fighting with indomitable spirit." We placed the greatest faith, however, in the testimony of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and are quite willing to rest our case on their testimony. We do not believe the Post can quote as good authority against the Cubans.

With an exception here and there nearly all the early reports dealing with the Cubans were favorable to them; it was only when it was seen that Santiago must soon surrender that the newspapers were flooded with dispatches telling of the utter worthlessness of the insurgents. They refused to work, we were told, could not fight, and, worst of all, had great appetites. This concerted attack upon the Cubans at such a time was certainly very peculiar; and in view of the manner in which they were treated at the surrender of the city, it looks as if it was part of a plan to deprive the insurgents of even a slight share in the fruits of victory.

We recognize very well that the Cubans have grave faults and we have no great admiration for their character; still we remember that they have been brutally oppressed and that not a few of their unpleasant peculiarities are due to the Spanish blood that flows in their veins. We must not only deal justly with them, but must tincture justice with mercy and forbearance.

The Mail calls attention to the need of a new lottery law, for the more effectual suppression of the Chinese lotteries. So long as the running of these lotteries is only a misdemeanor it is almost impossible to get sufficient legal evidence against them, but if it were made a felony, with the attendant right of forcible search, much more might be done. The wily Celestials will probably always succeed in evading the law to some extent, as they do most laws, but the lotteries will at least be not so easy for novices to find. The harm they may do to the Chinese themselves, or to confirmed gamblers, is of less concern to society.

President Andrews of Brown University has just accepted the position of Superintendent of Schools of the city of Chicago. President Draper of the University of Illinois recently refused the offer of a similar position in the schools of New York city. It is a matter of congratulation when the public schools of our cities are considered of sufficient importance to be put in charge of such men.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

At the outbreak of the war there was scarcely an officer in the American navy whose name was known outside of naval circles, and most civilians had little more than a vague idea that there must be somebody to command ships. The war has brought out the fact that we have in these officers a body of men trained to the highest possible degree to meet such emergencies as only trained men can meet. In fact it is in this illustration of the value of training that the chief personal lesson of the war is found.

A naval officer from the time he enters the naval academy until he is retired for old age is taught to respect himself and to have a high sense of the responsibilities of his station. He knows that no ordinary man can meet these responsibilities, and he does not permit himself to become an ordinary man. Born, perhaps, in humble surroundings, educated in the quietest and most backward town in Maryland, and spending most of his life at sea, away from the haunts of men, he knows that he must be able to appear as a polished gentleman at any court in the world. Educated to sail ships and fight battles, he must be able, if necessary to decide questions of international law and diplomacy, and to act or refuse to act, where the issue of war or peace may depend on his decision. He must be trained to think, as other men are trained in schools, and also in those more personal qualities, for the training of which other men trust to chance, and this without egotism or much hope of reward. In a generation, the opportunity for the supreme test of the qualities thus developed comes perhaps to one or two or half a dozen officers, but when it does come the fate of a nation and the course of the world's history may depend on it.

As a result there is no more genial and attractive and generally capable set of men in the world. What they can do in their own profession the unexampled success of our navy has shown and several recent incidents have shown their capacity in other directions. The best "story" of any battle of the war so far was dictated off-hand by Captain Evans of the Iowa, and the next best was sent from Manila by Mr. Stickney, a former naval officer. Admiral Dewey has attracted the attention of the world as much by his subsequent conduct as by his victory in Manila bay, so much so that the whole world has come to believe that whatever Dewey does will be done right. There is not a United States Senator who could write of public affairs with as much knowledge and literary skill as Captain Mahan has shown in writing of naval affairs.

It is probably an iridescent dream, but it is pleasant nevertheless to think of a possible state in which all public affairs, municipal and national, will be in the hands of men of the same high ideals and expert training as are those of the navy. The country produces or can produce more than enough of such men, but it remains for the future to induce them as a whole to enter public life, and to teach the people that they, and not the political manipulator, can best serve the public.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

According to the Stanford Sentinel, "the number of 'economic' students turned out by Stanford and other universities will become beautifully less just as soon as some of the educated greenhorns get installed into business life and realize what it really is to earn, save and wisely invest a dollar." This is only one of the many paragraphs which have recently appeared in the newspapers of the state, reflecting the widespread contempt of ignorance for education. That these paragraphs are mostly written by men who have themselves never had a college education, and have not sufficiently associated with educated people to know what such an education is like, does not alter the fact that, just at the time when many young men and women must make the final decision in regard to a college course, the influence of the press is frequently used to discourage them. It is fortunate that they are at the age when they are more under the influence of books and intelligent friends than of shallow newspaper writers.

It is difficult to argue on such a subject with patience. It is true that the shrewdness which will enable one to go through life and get the better of his fellows is as frequently developed out of college as in it, and to those who regard this quality and the success that can be gained by it as all there is in life, argument is as meaningless as a discussion of the aesthetic harmony of colors to a man born blind.

The time is long past when a college education consisted of Latin, Greek and a little mathematics, useful only to a few. The curriculum of a good university today includes every branch of human knowledge and experience, and no student is forced to spend an undue amount of time on any subject which he may, rightly or wrongly, regard as useless. We knew three students who graduated together this year, one of whom made a special study of bridge painting, the second of government railway ownership in Europe, and the third of some uses of the Greek norist. All three subjects were equally practical, each for the one who devoted himself to it.

The difference between the university man of today and the self-made man is simply the difference between the man who stands on the shoulders of the past, and the man who has to climb all the way himself. The one may be fifty years old and have had much valuable experience; the other has a much broader experience, extending over three thousand years. The self-made man may be entitled to the greater credit if he succeeds, but by the evidence of cold figures, the chances of success are as thousands to one in favor of the educated man.

It is a fashion among a certain class of "practical" men to sneer at college boys. They are young, for one thing, in fact they retain their youth longer than most people, and besides, they do not know very well the only things their critic knows and therefore the only things that are worth knowing. But they will outgrow the worst of their youth in time, and, having already learned in twenty or twenty-five years more than the "practical" man has acquired in a lifetime, they may be trusted also to acquire the knowledge on which he prides himself.

Besides, even if it were true that a college education is a hinderance instead of an aid to success, there is no one who has received a good education who would give it up for any success in the world.

Tourists and campers in the mountains this summer should be especially careful about starting forest fires, and should constitute themselves a voluntary police to see that shepherders and others do not do so. Large forest fires are already raging in the mountains further north, and the dryness of the season makes the danger of them great everywhere. No fire should be built larger than necessary, nor left smouldering. These fires, started carelessly, have already destroyed an incalculable amount of fine timber land in the state, and if allowed to continue will not only deprive us of valuable sources of wood, but will put an end to the possibility of irrigation. It is the forests which store the winter rains for summer use. Where they have been destroyed, as in some parts of Spain and in southwestern Asia, the country dependent on them becomes a desert. It will be necessary eventually to patrol our forests thoroughly. The sheep industry is too important to be destroyed by excluding the sheep men from the mountains, and the tourists cannot be kept out, but if the mountains are to be opened to either class they must be watched. Until a legal patrol can be secured, voluntary watchfulness is the only substitute.

The expedition of Commodore Watson has been postponed for the present, and it may turn out to be advisable to continue the postponement indefinitely. On the other hand, if present conditions continue, the reasons for sending a squadron across the Atlantic will still continue and will not be affected by the talk of European objections. There is a line beyond which we cannot go in Europe without affecting the interests of all Europe, but we have no intention of crossing that line. We do not expect to annex any territory in Spain or even in the Canaries or Balearic Islands, nor will we bombard any Spanish cities.

The proper enemy of ships is ships, and our first object will be to find and destroy Camara's squadron. After that, if we choose to blockade Spanish ports or harass Spanish shipping it will not affect the balance of Europe, whose unstable equilibrium keeps the powers in a perpetual tremble, and it will bring the war home to the Spanish people so that they will permit their government to sue for peace, as it is anxious to do.

The corporations are regarded with greater discateem than ever since they have refused to pay their share of the war tax, and it would not be extraordinary if the bitter feeling engendered should find its expression in restrictive legislation, state and national. Wells, Fargo & Co. are in particular disfavor and it must be admitted that they deserve the sharp criticism that is being directed at them. Their policy, like that of the Southern Pacific, has always been to charge all the traffic would bear, and they have about as much regard for public protests against their policy as the Southern Pacific has displayed. It is to be regretted that with a competing road, the people did not also get a competing express company.

Too much confidence should not be placed in the report of General Garcia's alleged battle with the Spanish troops. His letter which aroused so much sympathy in this country turns out to have been written by a newspaper correspondent—the same who perpetrated the letter from Hobson to his sweetheart—and the battle is likely to turn out to be a similar fake. If it does not, it is of the greatest possible importance, and may involve an entire change in our attitude towards the insurgents and towards Cuba. The people of Cuba are entitled to their freedom in any case, but we may have to win it for them from the insurgents as well as from the Spaniards.

A fusion contemporary, after stating that the fact is recognized that the nomination of Congressman Maguire for Governor is dependent only on the convening of the Democratic state convention, declares that the Republicans recognizing his wonderful power among the people, are devising plans to encompass his defeat. So far as our observation has gone, we have no more observed any efforts on the part of Republicans to prevent the nomination of Maguire than we have been able to discover any evidence of his "wonderful power among the people." Besides, we do not exactly see how the Republicans could prevent his nomination even if they desired to do so. But there would be no reason for them to interfere in this matter even if it were in their power. They do not recognize his "wonderful power among the people," which is purely a Democratic fiction, and with the Congressman himself a hallucination. If the Republicans are speaking their minds of Mr. Maguire, it is simply because they recognize that he will be the nominee of the Democratic state convention, and are losing no time in informing the voters concerning him. It may be a little early, but there is plenty to tell.

The Alameda Encinal of yesterday contained a strong editorial against the practice of suppressing news, as a favor to friends or others, followed immediately in the same column by a paragraph violently denouncing the Republican for not having suppressed a perfectly legitimate item. "O, Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

There is evidence of a strong reaction of feeling in regard to the Cuban insurgents which, we think, is likely to go too far. The insurgents are a tropical people, of Spanish and mixed Spanish blood, and should not be expected to show all the virtues of Anglo Saxon civilization, nor should they be held unworthy of the freedom they have fought for or incapable of self-government because of this lack. They may be lazy and dirty—all tropical peoples are—and they are entitled to have good appetites for American rations after their years of privation, but they have made a fight against oppression which is now the central fact in the world's interest. If some of them have not been quite so philosophical in distinguishing between revenge and war as we at this distance are, it may be an occasion for restraint, but not for surprise, and if others are impatient for an early distribution of offices, we in politician-ridden America should be the last to blame them.

On the other hand General Shafter has undoubtedly done just right in failing to recognize the insurgents in the occupation of Santiago. Whether General Garcia is justified in complaining that his dignity has not been respected it is impossible to judge in the absence of full information, but he is certainly not justified in expecting an instantaneous reorganization of the local government under officials of his choosing. There are three or four thousand insurgents in the province of Santiago, while there are forty-five thousand non-combatant inhabitants in the city alone. These are rapidly returning to their ordinary vocations and evidently welcome the American occupation. If the insurgents do not accept our rule, the people will, and it is the right of the people, not of the insurgents, that we have recognized.

It is to be hoped, however, that the insurgents will not long remain aloof. There is a tendency in this country, which is evidently being systematically encouraged, to favor a permanent occupation of Cuba. Until tranquility is restored and the more violent feelings of the war have subsided, doubtless nothing but a strong military government can be thought of. But the fact that there are difficulties in the way of immediate self-government in Cuba does not mean that it is impossible or necessarily very distant.

FASTER BATTLESHIPS.

The battleship Oregon deserves all the praise that has been bestowed upon her, for she is probably the best ship in our navy; but we shall have to have even better vessels than the Oregon, and that in the near future. The trouble is that while we are still building battleships with a speed of from 16 to 17 knots an hour, Japan, England and other powers are building armored vessels that will be able to make as high as 19 or 20 knots. With both classes of vessels in the hands of competent men it is clear that a 20 knot battleship is a more dangerous engine of destruction than a 17 knot battleship. We believe that when a war occurs between two powers whose men are about equally matched in ability to handle naval fighting machines it will be found that the composite type of ships of which the Vizcaya was a representative is the most formidable. The French government appears to be of this opinion, for no less than nine armored cruisers are building in French shipyards. Their displacement ranges from 7700 tons to 11,270 tons, with a speed of from 21 to 23 knots. Six of the vessels will be of 9517 tons displacement, about the size of the Oregon, and will have a speed of 21 knots. The only fault with these ships seems to be that their armament is not heavy enough, the largest rifles having a calibre of only 7.6 inches. They could as well be provided with 10 and 12-inch rifles and would then be more formidable than the Oregon because of their greater speed. We should like to see some vessels of this class added to the United States navy.

The Call suggests that one of the three new battleships soon to be begun be named the California. The two ships which have made the most remarkable record in the present war, the Oregon and Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, were built in California, and if California builders were to be given an opportunity to build another, to be named after their own state, they would outdo themselves, to build if possible a better ship than either of the others. We heartily second the suggestion, and hope it will be pressed by our congressmen and senators in Washington.

It is to be regretted that Holland's submarine torpedo boat was not given a trial at Santiago before the destruction of Cervera's squadron. As the regular torpedo boats failed utterly to come up to expectations, it would have been well to give the inventor of the submarine boat an opportunity to prove that his craft was all he had represented it to be. It is plain that it is extremely unsafe for the surface torpedo boat to attack a large vessel well provided with quick firing guns, but a submarine torpedo boat should be able to deliver an attack in perfect safety—that is, if it worked as well in practice as in theory. Holland had confidence enough in his own invention to offer to direct an attack against the enemy in person, and it is a pity that he was not given the opportunity.

General Blanco has officially announced the surrender of Santiago in terms that preclude his pressing any serious charges in the court martial of General Toral. There will probably be a court-martial, just as the inquiry into the destruction of the Maine was technically a trial of Captain Sigsbee for losing his ship, but unless the situation in Spain should demand that an innocent man be made a scape-goat, there is no likelihood that the court-martial of General Toral will be anything more than the technical form of an inquiry into the surrender.

Chris P. Jensen was in Fresno yesterday.

The San Francisco Report, referring to the absurd statement of one Cunningham Graham that the guns of our fleet at Manila were manned by English gunners, says:

Oh, who cares what Cunningham Graham says? Who ever heard of Cunningham Graham? Who is he? What would it matter if he had said the guns were manned by Chinese? Now that we have another successful war to our credit—if we could not before, can we not afford to ignore the fact if some insolent or ignorant unknown writes something about us to a foreign newspaper? Is it not beneath our dignity to reply, with indignant editorials, to every virtually anonymous slur that is put upon us, and proceed to furnish proofs that it is not so? A little of the serene self-sufficiency of the "cocksure" Britisher would not be a bad addition to our national make-up.

Well said, and yet it is hard to resist the temptation to strike back at the Cunninghams Grahams, the Pierre Lotis, etc., when they escape from their asylums and jabber at us in their malevolent way.

San Francisco is agitating the "no cent no fare" question. It seems to be assumed that there is no middle ground possible between a seat for everybody and unlimited crowding. In Germany each street car has, in addition to the seats, a prescribed number of Stehplatze or standing places, and, as there is no crowding, these places are preferred by many passengers. This plan of regulating the number of passengers to a vehicle has been tried in many places, but is never satisfactory to Americans. There is nothing more exasperating than to see a car or omnibus far from full according to American standards, pass by with a sign "besetzt" or "complet." However, if San Francisco must try the experiment we suggest the German compromise, as more satisfactory than a rigid rule that every one must be seated.

The Republican was one of the first newspapers to give the Oregon credit for her performances during this war, but some of our exchanges are laying it on too thick. Judging from what they say of the naval fight at Santiago one would suppose that the Oregon had won the victory over the Spanish squadron all by its lonely. Of course this is absurd. The Oregon did nobly, but there were others. The Brooklyn did fully as well, and had it not been for her the Cristobal Colon would very probably have escaped. The Gloucester, Texas and Iowa also deserve a good deal of credit for the part they played in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

This war is not Republican or Democratic, but national. The whole people began it and the whole people are fighting and paying for it. Still, it should not be forgotten that the responsibility for the legislative side of the war is with the party in power. To have carried on a war without appealing to the great money-markets for funds, without disturbing the monetary system of the country demoralizing business, and without decreasing the price of private or national securities, is a political triumph rare in history and honorable to the party responsible for it.

Aguinaldo's proclamation announcing the badges of rank he and his officers will wear says nothing about asses' ears. However, they couldn't make the insurgent chief's mental relationship to the long-eared tribe any plainer.

RANDOM REMARKS.

The news comes from Washington that Admiral Cervera will be allowed a "limited quantity of wine" while he is at Annapolis. Better allow him an unlimited quantity; he has plenty of sorrow to drown.

"It is a truth and a sad one, that the girl with the least money is apt to be the most extravagant," says Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. Maybe it is, Ruth, but there's a reason for it. The girl with a little money has to make a big display, while the girl with big money—well, her dollars set her off sufficiently.

It takes that high product of nineteenth century civilization—the German diplomat—to deal effectively with the simple heathen. Recently the Korean minister of foreign affairs was severely thrashed by the German minister at Seoul because he had refused to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojgu. This was well done, but the German would have instilled into the Koreans a still greater respect for the mighty country he represents had he also spanked their emperor.

Here's what Senator Hoar thinks of the legal profession:

"Our profession is not the road to



Death's Betrothal.

A few years ago a New York newspaper conducted an open discussion upon the topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The answer is easy and upon the surface. Where there is mutual love and respect, if there is also health, marriage is a success. When health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage is invariably a failure.

Modern science has cried the warning so often that all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side —in the kiss of betrothal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it strong and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure; when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health vigorous.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sex is certain to suffer from general ill-health, and to be an unhappy, helpless invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be weak, puny and peevish. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.

---

wealth; the American lawyer is not of the class of men who serve their country for hire. He is like Agassiz. He has no time to make money. He is thinking of the great principle he is struggling to establish in jurisprudence. He is thinking of his imperiled client. He is thinking of an honorable success in a generous controversy. He is thinking of country. He is thinking of duty."

All of which would indicate that we had been entertaining angels unawares.

Oakland has a Solomonic judge in Judge Hall. A youngster was brought before him for commitment to the Whittier reformatory, but the Judge instead advised that the lad be taken home and given a sound thrashing. There is no doubt that the majority of the boys who are sent to Whittier and emerge from that institution worse than when they entered it could have been reformed by the judicious application of the rod supplemented by proper home training. It is in the matter of proper home training, however, that the difficulty comes in. It is easy enough to apply the first-named remedy, but many parents cannot apply proper home training simply because they never received any themselves and do not know what it is. As a rule American parents allow their children too much liberty and are too lenient with them when they detect them in petty wrong doing. Besides, the training of our children is not begun early enough.

San Jose is the abiding place of a man who has a unique way of showing his affection for his wife. It seemed unique even to his spouse, who was so far from understanding it that she had him arrested for battery. She complained that he threw her to the floor and doused her with water. The husband was very much grieved to think that she could be so cruel as to have him arrested, and protested that he scuffled with her merely to snatch a kiss from her rubious lips. Why he asperged her with unholy water he did not explain, though no doubt it was an indispensable part of his osculatory performance. Everything considered, it might be best if this innovator in the art of kissing were sent up for sixty days or more. While it may be much more enjoyable to kiss a woman after throwing her to the floor than to give her a standing up kiss, he should have remembered that his method was an entirely new one and should have educated her up—rather down to it by degrees. If this San Jose man's way of expressing connubial affection should strike the fancy of the Garden City's married folks it will become necessary to pad the floors of the residences.

R.M.M.

A PROTEST.

N. L. F. Bachman Defends Hodgkin Against Kearney's Attack.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Editor Republican:—I have read with regret the report of the proceedings of the raisin meeting today (which I was unable to attend) and of the attack made by President M. Theo. Kearney upon Mr. W. H. Hodgkin, ex-President of the Farmers' Club, and do not know which astounds me most—the attack or its source. Mr. Hodgkin, who is now absent on the seacoast, is my neighbor and if he, in his absence, needed a defense, I have a right to make it; but he needs none.

No one man has done as much or sacrificed himself more than he—and all without pay—to organize and redeem the raisin industry from the conditions which beset it. He was the very head of that earnest effort to organize made in 1894 and has been there ever since. To him more than any other single person was due the organization and partial success of the Farmers' Club, the work of which last year added more than a million dollars to the value to crops in this valley. He was president of the club and chairman of its executive committee, and the other members thereof will bear me out in saying that the raisin growers had no more earnest intelligent or efficient champion than he. And had the men who scorn him now, and would put him under the ban of a boycott, but rallied to his suport and abided by his judgement when the club fixed the price of raisins at three cents in the sweat box, instead of sneering and systematically "bulling" the market until, at last, they broke it and destroyed all that the club achieved, they would not have had so many "holdover" raisins on hand now.

Mr. Hodgkin, it seems, writes that he does not see his way clear to join this pool association. He is a very intelligent man, a sucessful business man, and one, I assure you, who will not be bulldozed. His reasons for not pooling must be of a convincing and controlling character or he would be one of the very first to pool, for he has much involved, though not so much as A. B. Butler and other large growers who do not pool and yet are not made the subject of Mr. Kearney's withering scorn. It is regretable at this stage of the matter that Mr. Kearney should thus lose his head and commit this egregious blunder. Mr. Hodgkin well deserves the lasting gratitude of raisin growers for his unselfish and successful efforts in their behalf in the past, and I, for one, resent this uncalled for and impolitic attack upon him—and in his absence.

Besides, Mr. Kearney should remember that he is in America now, and not Ireland, and that this imported method of cowardly attack—the boycott—does not thrive under the broad sunlight of American liberty. It is at best the coward's weapon, and if this pool fails it will be because Mr. Kearney, as its head, has made an impolitic exhibition of more zeal than sense.

N. L. F. BACHMAN.

Fresno, July 25, 1898.

PINE RIDGE NOTES.

Democratic Candidates Make Life Miserable—A Deer Hunt.

About two months ago we shook the dust of Fresno from our feet and started for a cooler climate, having an uneventful and pleasant trip to the Toll House. Then came the climb up the grade and finally we came in sight of a plensant little valley in which is snugly located the store, postoffice and hotel of Pine Ridge, commonly known as Kenyon's. We were met by Host Jennings and pleasantly entertained. As we had started for a place in which to spend the summer, we had gone far enough, and so camped here. It being early in the season only a few people had as yet arrived, but they soon commenced coming till it seemed as though the whole San Joaquin valley were moving to the mountains. Among the Fresno people now here are: W. M. Thompson and family, Mrs. J. C. Colwell and family, R. L. Barr and family, Miss Ada Southworth and sister, Mrs. C. H. Swett and daughter, Mrs. Pickford, Mrs. J. H. House and children, Mrs. C. W. Bennett and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Minard and wife and the Misses Minard, Mrs. Bedlick and children, Mr. Rutherford and family of Lone Star, Mr. Bnich of Lone Star, Mr. England and family of Reedley, Peter Fink and family, Ed Martin and Mr. Wilson of Fowler and many more.

Mr. Brooks, late of the firm of Herbert & Brooks, is here for his health and is assisting Sam Jennings in the store and postoffice. Deputy Sheriff Frank Bedford and wife have been spending a couple of weeks here, but have now gone back to the dam to spend a few days.

The Democratic candidates have commenced the campaign in earnest and have been rustling votes during the past week. J. D. Collins, O. L. Everts and W. P. Nelson have been here to see us and find a few Democrats, but were surprised at the number of Republicans on the hill, where it was supposed they were but few and far between.

The stages are anxiously looked for every day as they are always loaded, and bring us all the late war and local news in the Republican, of which a great many come to this place. W. P. Osborn of the Republican spent a day with us the past week in the interest of the paper.

Our weekly campfire is one of the attractions here, over 100 people being present and a fine musical and literary program being given. On Sunday evening at the invitation of Mrs. Jennings the spacious parlor of the hotel was crowded and the time pleasantly spent in singing and conversation.

A number of deer have been seen in this neighborhood of late, so Messrs. Thompson, Barr and Colwell decided to try to find one. Starting at 2 p.m. they put in the day tramping and returned late in the evening loaded with guns and ammunition, but empty-handed. Now Thompson is trying to plan some way to keep Dante Prince from hearing of his successful (?) hunt.

MORE ANON.

Pine Ridge, July 25, 1898.

FROM THE BAY.

Phase of the Mysterious Wootten Case.

Milton McWhorter and His Axle Grease—Billy Phillips' Fine Speculation.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The suit of Mark Walser and C. J. Stilwell against the William Wootten estate will come up for trial before United States Circut Judge Morrow in this city on August 9th. The action is for $8000, and has been hanging fire for in the courts for about four years. When Professor Sanders was arrested in 1895, and charged with being responsible for Wootten's mysterious disappearance, the British consul in this city was instructed by the heirs, who were in England, to look after the interests of the estate and to take measures to prosecute the murderer. The consul retained Mr. Walser, who was then assistant district attorney, to represent him at Fresno, and through him Mr. Stilwell became interested in the case. Mr. Walser proceeded to attend to the affairs of the estate and investigate the disappearance of the wealthy rancher.

Meantime, the heirs in England sent out a lawyer from that country, and he, ignoring the employment of Mr. Walser by the consul, retained T. C. Van Ness of this city to assist him in managing the interests of his clients. In this manner Mr. Walser was displaced, hence the suit.

The action was brought in the name of Stilwell, and his attorneys are Walser and Cormack and Donohue. The decision of Judge Morrow will release the attachment that has been resting on the estate for the past four years.

* * *

Judge George E. Church arrived from Fresno last Monday morning, and after spending a few days in the city attending to some business matters, left for the east. He proceeded directly to Norfolk, Va., hoping to see his son Percy before he departed with the Porto Rico expedition. The Judge was disappointed however, for the soldiers embarked before he could arrive.

The young man had been attending the University of Michigan, and when the hostilities opened with Spain he immediately enlisted with the Michigan volunteers. He has been at Chickmauga for the past two or three months and was glad to get away to the front.

* * *

Milton McWhorter was in the city last week making arrangements for placing on the market an axle grease which he prepares from the products of his oil wells. Mr. McWhorter is still booming the Fresno county oil fields as well as Populism, although it doesn't look as if his political rewards are going to materialize in this world. However, Populists ought to fare better in the next.

* * *

Dante Prince was here last week on business concerning his mining interests. Dante stops at the Grand, where most of the gold-laden Klondikers keep themselves, and as a matter of fact he has as good prospects as any of them. Don't be surprised should Dante spring up as a millionaire one of these days, and who wouldn't like to have him do so?

* * *

W. W. Phillips, formerly of Fresno, who is managing an Alaskan trading and transportation company, has shipped a carload of dried fruit to the northern gold fields. He entered upon the venture with a feeling of much uncertainty, but when the miners came down on the St. Paul Mr. Phillips learned that dried fruit was selling in the Yukon country at 40 cents a pound, so now he feels that the chances are very favorable, although he has not yet had time to hear from his agents.

* * *

Something is wrong with the postal depatment here. The Republican is sometimes delivered at 2 o'clock on the day of its publication, sometimes at 4 o'clock and at other times not until the next morning. This is very annoying as we are always impatient to see the paper.

Hi Rapelje's son came down last week and intends to enlist in the navy.

W. H. Childers, once upon a time the political boss at Coalinga, is conducting a hotel at 23th and Mission streets, and is meeting with success.

C. A. Shattuck and wife were in the city last week.

Silas Geis has about recovered from his recent illness.

Sheriff Buckner of Kings county was here on official business last week.

First Lieutenant J. D. Jones of Company C came over from Benicia on Saturday to spend a few days.

Fulton G. Berry was in the city the greater part of last week.

C. T. Cearley and wife spent a few days here last week before going to Lake Tahoe.

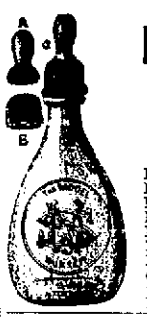
Dr. J. D. Davidson, T. J. Kirk and S. L. Hogue were in the city the latter part of the week.

A. T. Connard spent a few days taking in the metropolis last week.

Captain W. A. Nevills is now convalescent from his recent illness. He and Mrs. Nevills have moved from the Palace to their residence out on Washington street. The Captain was a very sick man, and it was only because of his robust constitution that he pulled through.

NEMO.

Booklet Free



—AT—

BUKER & COLSON'S

Agents.

We sell Nellin's Food, Malted Milk, Horlick's Soluble Food, Peptogenic Lactated, Taroena, Baby Powders, Mennen's Talcum Powder, etc., and every thing for the proper care of the little ones.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

To England, Antwerp and the Continent.

RED STAR LINE.

New York, Philadelphia, Southampton, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

(Philadelphia-Liverpool Service.)

Philadelphia, Queenstown, Liverpool.

Under Belgian and British Flags.

EMPIRE LINE.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT, RELIABILITY.

For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

Steamer Pennsylvania, 5600 tons. Steamer Conemaugh, 2300 tons. (Formerly in the Transatlantic service of the American Line.)

APPOINTED SAILINGS FROM SEATTLE.

Pennsylvania, July 16. | Conemaugh, July 23.

Connecting with company's fleet of new and modern steamers and barges on the Yukon river through to Dawson City and intermediate points. For passage and freight apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 5 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or any of its agencies.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

WM. M. COOLIDGE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Public Administrator of Fresno county.

H. F. PETERS,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

E. L. AUSTIN,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

H. L. NUDD,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Fourth Supervisoral District.

DR. E. E. BAIRD,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Superintendent of Schools.

PHILIP SCOTT,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Third Supervisoral District.

WM. H. PULESTON,
The horseshoer, regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

DAVE COSGRAVE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Court Clerk.

EMORY A. DONAHOO,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Recorder.

H. E. BARNUM,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Auditor.

GEO. L. HOXIE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Surveyor.

P. F. PECK,
Regular nomtnee of the Republican convention for Sheriff of Fresno county.

GEO. W. JONES,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for District Attorney of Fresno county.

SAM W. MARSHALL,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Treasurer.

J. P. VINCENT,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Assessor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

TOM MARTIN,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor, Fourth District.

C. D. DAVIS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic and People's party conventions for County Surveyor.

H. C. TUPPER,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township.

J. B. HANCOCK,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Court Clerk.

W. P. NELSON,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Treasurer of Fresno county.

W. O. MILES,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of Public Administrator of Fresno county.

AM S. HAYS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Auditor of Fresno county.

O. L. EVERTS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of District Attorney of Fresno county.

J. D. COLLINS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county.

JAMES H. KERR,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Recorder of Fresno county.

GEORGE S. RAMSAY,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Superintendent of Schools.

HERMAN LEVY,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor of the Third Supervisoral District.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The Wheat Situation Discussed.

Tillage of the Soil for Raisin Growing.

A Memorial to Congress Urging the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Farmers' Club held a sort of a round table session yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not large, but those present chatted about agricultural and viticultural subjects, a valuable exchange of ideas taking place. The club is exerting considerable influence not only in Fresno, but in other counties. The report made a week ago on the grain situation was copied from the Republican by the Stockton Independent and other papers.

In speaking of the grain report Mr. Hutchinson showed that all the grain really worth harvesting this year was the summer fallow crops or those grown on land under irrigation. The uncertainty of winter-sown wheat where there is no irrigation was pointed out, and farmers who cannot avail themselves of irrigation were advised to put in more summer fallow.

Mr. Gordon spoke of the manner of tilling the ground in vogue in the vineyards in the southern part of the state, which is quite different from the method followed by the Fresno vineyardists. Instead of plowing deep, as is done here, the southern vineyardists merely cultivate the ground with hoes or rakes, keeping the surface well broken, but not disturbing the moist soil below. Mr. Gordon thought that the fibrous roots of the vines suffer from deep plowing and thought that the surface tilth might be tried to advantage. Several others present were of the same mind.

The treatment of vines for various pests and diseases was also incidentally considered. Mr. Hutchinson declared that the vineyardists were under too great an expense, which was due to a belief in the necessity of various applications, which, as a matter of fact, did little or no good. He had particular reference to spraying the vines with dry sulphur.

An inventor of a new spray invited the club to take a look at it in operation, and the members will inspect it Tuesday.

The joint committee appointed from the Farmers' Club, the Hundred Thousand Club and the Chamber of Commerce have prepared the following memorial to congress, urging the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and it was approved by the Farmers' Club yesterday.

"To our representatives in congress: The Chamber of Commerce, the Hundred Thousand Club and the Farmers' Club, all of Fresno, in conjunction with other commercial and industrial organizations of California, speaking for a very large majority of the people of the state, hereby urge our senators and representatives in congress to make every effortto secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal without delay.

"Without repeating the arguments used in favor of the canal or discussing the feasibility of any particular route or offering any specific plan of government or private construction or ownership, we voice the universal sentimentof the peopleof this state in asking for immediate action of some kind looking to the construction of a ship canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Popular sentiment is unquestionably in favor of the construction and ownership of the canal by the United States government."

The memorial is signed by Chester Rowell, Louis Gundelfinger and Alex Goldstein of the Chamber of Commerce; Mark Webster, M. V. Ashbrook and William Glass of the Hundred Thousand Club and Alex Gordon, John S. Dore and William Uridge of the Farmers' Club.

The wheat situation will be considered again at the monthly meeting, a week from next Saturday, when P. W. Hastie, the chairman of the produce committee, will be present.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Officers Hunt for a Horse and Cart That Were Not Stolen.

A bewhiskered individual came into town yesterday and he left his horse and cart at the hitching rack on K street. Charles Lowery, who knew the man well, noticed the rig and he took it for the purpose of driving around in search of the individual from the country. Lowery wanted to see the man on business and little thought that his action would result in sending in chase of him the entire force of deputy sheriffs, constables, city police and several private detectives.

The owner of the cart returned to the hitching rack in a few minutes after Lowery left and he jumped at the conclusion that some one had stolen the rig. He notified the Sheriff's office and other officers about town that his horse and cart had been stolen.

"Why don't you run these petty larcenists out of town," he said excitedly to Fire Marshal Henry Russell, whom he noticed on the street. Russell was not rushing around looking for the supposed thief and this seemed to make the man angry.

The officers secured several clues in regard to the direction taken by the thief and Deputy Timmins and Scott drove half way to Kings river with the expectation of capturing a grand larcenist.

Then Lowery turned up with the horse and cart and from the way the air was laden with cuss words one would judge that the officers were sorry that he had not taken the cart with criminal intent. They were at least well disgusted over the matter.

Judge Webb Not Dangerously Ill

Judge Webb, who was reported dangerously ill in San Francisco, was seen at the Lick house by a friend the other day. The judge was feeling fine, but will remain in San Francisco until August 1st.

S. F. Hart was up from Reedley yesterday.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

KINGSBURG FIRE

Several Buildings Destroyed.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Loss.

Inmates of the Hotel Had a Narrow Escape—The Insurance.

From Sunday's Daily.

The little hamlet of Kingsburg was visited by a disastrous fire on Friday night as reported in yesterday's Republican. Particulars in regard to the fire could not be secured until yesterday, as the telephone office was destroyed during the conflagration. The total loss was about $20,000, and this was covered by insurance to the amount of $5925. The fire started in the building occupied as a barracks by the Salvation army. The conflagration spread so rapidly that the contents of the several buildings that were burned could not be saved. A. A. Smith,the insurance agent, witnessed the fire and he says that not $10 worth of goods was taken from all of the buildings destroyed.

The blaze was discovered about 12:30 o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hare, who occupied a room in the Kingsburg hotel. The building adjoining was in flames and they barely had time to escape from the hotel. They ran from the hotel without waiting to put on theirclothes and gave thealarm to persons sleeping in the front part of the building. The hotel was built of brick, but it burned very rapidly and for a time it looked as if the whole town would be destroyed.

Four box cars loaded with wood caught fire and the volunteer firemen worked hard to save the depot from catching. The cars were pushed away from the depot and the flames extinguished so that little damage was done the railroad property.

The citizens of the town gathered from all quarters and assisted in fighting the flames with the inadequate means at hand. Men, women and children helped in the work of passing buckets of water to the fire fighters on the dwellings in the vicinity of the hotel.

H. Van Buren, who conducted the hotel, worked heroically to save the adjoining property. Van Buren and his family had a narrow escape, as they were not awakened until the building was in flames.

The hotel made an immense fire and the reflection of the light on the sky could be seen in Fresno. Sparks flew in all directions and several residences were ignited by them. Truman and Hooker's dwelling across the street caught fire, also the residence of Frank Draper and the lumber yard. The flames were put out on all of the buildings with the exception of Truman and Hooker's.

The hotel was built during the boom in 1891 by the Kingsburg Improvement Association. It was a brick structure and neatly designed. The building cost $16,000. S. C. Lillis owned the property, which was secured by the foreclosure of a $7,000 mortgage. The building was insured for $5000. The furniture in the hotel was not insured. The barber shop valued at $300 was insured for $150.

E. D. Hare conducted a store in the hotel building and his loss was $1400, insurance, $525. A. A. Smith also had an insurance office in the building. His library and fixtures valued at $600 were not insured. The building in which the fire started was insured for $250 and it was valued at $800. Other losses without insurance, were Dr. R. O. Phillips, $400; Truman & Hooker, $300; C. H. Cobb, $50; T. J. Updyke, $100; H. Van Buren, $100.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, as it started in a hall occupied by the Salvation army. On Friday evening the Salvationists gave an ice cream social, but the place had been locked up several hours before the blaze was discovered.

Dispensing With John.

Mr. Lowenstein, a good-natured German, owned a clothing business in a country town, says the Australian Journal. He had in his employ one John, whom he had advanced from cash boy to head clerk. Since his promotion he had several times asked for a raise in his salary, and each time his request had been granted. One morning John again appeared at the old merchant's desk with another request for an increase of ten dollars per month. "Vy Shon," said Mr. Lowenstein, "I dink I bays you pooty vell alretty; vat for I bays you any more?" "Well," replied John, confidently, "I am your principal help here. I know every detail of your business, and, indeed, I think you could not get along without me." "Is dat so?" exclaimed the German. "Shon, vat voud I do suppose you vas to die?" "Well," hesitated John, "I suppose you would have to get along without me then." The "old man" took several whiffs from his big pipe, and said nothing. At last he remarked: "Vell, Shon, I guess you better consider yourself dead."

JOE WORTEN WAS ARRESTED

Dumas Thought He Was a Vagrant, But Was Mistaken.

Joe Worten was arrested on Friday night by Officers Dumas and Albin and charged with vagrancy. He was before Justice St. John for trial yesterday, but the charge againts him was dismissed when it was discovered that a mistake had been made.

Worten knew a Chinaman named Ah Wah who escaped from the county jail last Thursday and on Friday night he volunteered to point the man out to officers from the jail. He said he had seen Ah Wah in Chinatown during the day. Dumas and Albin did not know that Worten was watching for the Chinaman and they arrested him.

Presented With a Nugget.

Fred Banta presented Fire Marshal Henry Russell with a pretty nugget yesterday. The fortunate Klondiker allowed his friend Russell to take his choice from a number of nuggets.

G. W. Eve, M. D., of West Tennessee has named his baby boy Dewey Eve, and a girl baby born in St. Louis on the Fourth has been named Schleyette.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. Dr. C. Paddock ,druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

FRESNANS ON PINE RIDGE.

Give an Enjoyable Bonfire in Honor of Miss Doyle.

From Sunday's Daily.

A "bonfire" was given at Bacon's camp on Pine Ridge Monday, July 18th, in honor of Miss Evelyn Doyle, previous to her departure for her home in Dyersburg, Tennessee. The music was furnished by the Miseltoe band, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Overholt and Mr. Woods. The feature of the evening was a cake walk. The prize cake was won by Mr. T. E. Norris and Mrs. Holladay.

Songs, games and refreshments were enjoyed until a late hour. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Norris, Mr.and Mrs. G. F. Bacon, Mr.and Mrs. Fred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. G. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burton; Mesdames W. D. Weaver, B. W. Doyle, E. N. Holladay, Misses Nevada Osborne, Anna Iverson, Edith Martin, Olive Thorn, Annie Overholt, Pearl Cody, Evelyn Doyle, Effie Bogard, Lulu Doyle, Ida Bacon; Messrs. T. J. Ockenden, Mr. Parke, W. Spence, Guy Burns, Geo. Woods, T. A. Hedgpeth, J. W. Simpson, Frank Simpson, Sig. Hobler, R. N. Craghead and C. A. Sample.

NEW COUNTY MAP

Prepared by County Surveyor Hoxie.

The Map Has a Number of New Features and is up to Date.

County Surveyor Hoxie yesterday morning received from the mounters in San Francisco, a photo-lithograph of the new county map recently compiled by order of the Board of Supervisors. It is the first official map of Fresno county since Madera was separated from this county, and it shows the topography and to a large extent the resources of the county better than any previous work of that character.

It is a fine large map, carefully compiled and accurate in all its details. The draughtsmanship is neat and carefully done.

The map shows the correct boundary lines of the county, all the canals of the various irrigation systems appear on it, and the Valley railroad is shown. The oil fields are marked in color on the map, and the location of artesian wells designated. The roads are more nearly correct than on any previous maps, and all the new roads are included. Besides the public surveys the County Surveyor availed himself of a number of private surveys in arriving at the exact course of the highways. Where no data or insufficient data were obtainable, Mr. Hoxie made special surveys.

Kings river has been carefully placed upon the map, showing the various channels in and around Centerville and also the points where the irrigation companies divert the water. The plant railroad and reservoir of the Sequoia mills and other premanent improvements conected with the county industries are shown. Fourteen new townships are marked out and the new swamp lands, or mountain meadows, containing over 20,000 acres, taken up under the act of 1893, are surveyed and take the place of the blank spots appearing on the Harvey map.

The map is intended to be, properly speaking, a county map, and hence schooland supervisoral districtsare not designated. It is encumbered by no useless or changing data, but everything pertaining to a complete county map may be found on it.

Two-hundred and fifty copies have been ordered, and the Board of Supervisors will have the sale of them. When 150 copies are sold, at the rate of $10, the map will have paid for itself, and 100 copies will be left, which will more than supply the needs of the county.

Several people were in the Surveyor's office yesterday to look at the new map and all were highly pleased with it. Mr. Hoxie is proud of the piece of workmanship as well he might be.

Separate plats of Fresno city and Selma appear, being distinct from the county map. The plats are large and useful for reference instead of ornament. The scale is five hundred feet to the inch.

MADERA NEWS.

R. Roberts Loses a Load of Hay by Fire.

Work on the New Jail Progressing Rapidly—The County's Assessment.

John M. Ellis left yesterday for Red Bluff to accept a position as shipping clerk with the lumber company of that place. Johnny will be missed very much as a member of our band.

The steel rails are being put in the new jail building this week. The contract was let to C. E. O'Neal of San Francisco, who is personally superintending the work. There are three in number, and they are of the latest improved pattern. They are being arranged so that they can be closed and locked from the Sheriff's office in the front part of the building.

Willie Utter gave an ice cream party this afternoon in honor of Willie Lazar of Oakland, who will leave for home on the early morning train tomorrow. It was the good fortune of many of his playmates to enjoy the colling refreshments during the hottest part of the day.

The report of our Assessor to the State Board of Equalization shows this year's assessment to be $5,275,000. Last year it was $4,641,000. The figures for this year may be reduced when they are presented to the state board, however.

The Democratic county central committee has appointed as delegates to the state convention at Sacramento, Hon. G. W. Mordecai, E. M. McCardle, J. M. Griffin, E. J. Leonard and W. M. Hughes.

E. M. Capurro and Yee Chung were Madera's representatives in the Raisin City yesterday.

G. G. Parsons was a passenger on the early train yesterday bound for San Francisco on business.

Attorney S. J. Hinds of Fresno is in town today representing the defendant in the case of L. Herrick vs. Charles Meyers, wherein Herrick seeks to recover a bill for hay and feed by attaching a team and wagons belonging to Meyers. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $174 and costs.

B. McDougall of Bakersfield, the architect who designed our new jail building, came up on the train yesterday.

J. C. Fitzhenry of Los Angeles, A. Goldstein of San Francisco and C. A. Stoneman of Merced registered at the Yosemite hotel today.

One of the largest fires that Madera has had in years occurred Thursday night about 11.30 o'clock on the ranch of R. Roberts just on the edge of town. Between six and eight hundred tons of alfalfa hay, in five large stacks, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. There was no insurance, it having recently expired. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Miss Ila Woodson gave a very pleasant party at her home, one mile west of town, on Thursday evening. A large number of the young folks were out from town and all join in declaring it an extra enjoyable occasion.

A. R. EDAM.

Madera, July 23, 1898.

WILL KROHN IN TOWN.

He is Still Far from Well—Praises the Republican.

Will Krohn, deputy tax collector of Madera, who recently obtained a great deal of notoriety, was in town yesterday attending to some business. He looked pale and walked with the aid of a cane, not yet having recovered from the effects of his experience in his office, the robbery of which threw Madera into a fever of excitement. Mr. Krohn says that he is partly paralyzed in his hip and it will be a long time before he is entirely well.

While not caring to make a statement of the robbery, he declared that the effort to cast suspicion on him was all factional politics. He is the Democratic nominee for Tax Collector at the present time, having been nominated while the excitement was the greatest in the town, and he says that while he does not care for the office he is determined to be elected as a vindication. He says that all his friends are still standing by him and that he has lost nothing by what he believes to be the work of his political enemies.

Mr. Krohn expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the Republican reported the case and says that the Republican was the only paper he was allowed to see while confined to his bed for several days after the occurrence. While this paper gave all the news and the various theories, he says, it treated him fairly, which was more than any other paper in the state did.

A GREAT SCHEME.

You Can Play the Gas Meter at Home Now.

The latest thing in the way of slot machines is a gas meter which is set in operation by dropping a quarter into a slot. Manager A. Gutsch of the gas company has received a number of the devices and he will put them as the patrons of the company desire to try them. Mr. Gutsch states that 45,000 of them have been sold in the United States during the last ten months. Last January the local company sent in an order for a number of the "nickel-in-the-slot" meters as they are somewhat erroneously called, but the manufacturers of them were unable to fill the order until a few days ago and then only partly.

The claimed advantage of the newfangled meters is that there will be no kick at the end of the month over the gas bill on account of the inspector reading the meter incorrectly. Whenever a quarter is dropped into the slot 125 feet of gas is supplied. It may not be used all at one time, but the subscriber will have that much gas to use at his pleasure. People who play the nickel-in-the-slot machines can now play the gas meter at home.

HABEAS CORPUS HEADED OFF.

An Attempt to Get Quinlan Out of Jail Fails.

Judge Crichton yesterday made an attempt to get Michael Quinlan, who dangerously stabbed Michael Kelly, out of jail on habeas corpus. No complaint had been filed against Quinlan, as the District Attorney was waiting for the outcome of the affray. If Kelly had died Quinlan would have been charged with murder, but as the wounded man will probably recover, a complaint was yesterday filed against Quinlan, charging with an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder. The filing of the complaint headed off the habeas corpus proceedings.

Kelly had a relapse yesterday brought about by swallowing a couple of watermelon seeds. In this condition watermelon seeds were about the worst thing that he could have swallowed, but he has now overcome that difficulty and will doubtless recover from the wound. He yesterday swore out the complaint against Quinlan.

MINKLER LOCATED.

But Do All Minklers Look Alike to Oregon Officers?

A dispatch was received by the Republican last night from Ashland, Or., saying that F. R. Minkler, wanted in Fresno, had been located there, but not arrested. A warrant was issued here for Minkler's arrest for eloping with Mrs. Haygood.

It is believed, however, that the Oregon officers have made a mistake. L. D. Minkler, the day Associated Press operator, is on a visit in Ashland, accompanied by his wife, and it is believed that he is the individual the officers have located. The identity of the surname and the fact that both are of Fresno would easily cause the mistake. L. D. Minkler is "wanted" in Fresno. It is true, because he is a first-rate sort of fellow, but he is not wanted for eloping, because he was accompanied by Mrs. Minkler, who saw that he didn't elope or even flirt with any webfoot girls.

YOUNG ANDERSON AGAIN.

This Time He Cleans up the Ranch—Will be Arrested.

A. H. Ditgan came to town last night to make complaint against Charles Anderson, son of King Anderson. Ditgan was working on the Anderson place and claims that because he remonstrated with young Anderson for beating the cook on the place, the young fellow turned on him and beat him with a stick. Ditgan left the place in a hurry and borrowed a rig from a neighbor to come to town.

Con Angel will arrest young Anderson this morning for battery. Ditgan declares that the cook was shamefully beaten and thathe wasbloody from head to foot. A short time ago young Anderson's father complained about the boy beating him.

A Big Foreclosure Suit.

L. C. Merchouse yesterday obtained judgment in foreclosure against Sallie W. Rose for $19,029.86. G. A. Smith was appointed commissioner to sell the property. Part of the land lies in Fresno and part in Kings county.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

KLONDIKE GOLD

C. L. Walter Says 'Tis Hard to Get.

Fifty Cents for a "Nip" in Dawson.

The Wealth of Alaska Over-estimated—Thousands of Men Without Claims.

From Tuesday's Daily.

C. L. Walter, until recently engaged in the scramble for gold on the Klondike, is back in Fresno. He arrived home last Sunday—well and with a stake—just one year from the time that he left for the northern El Dorado. Walter left Dawson last June in company with Fred Berry and Fred Banta. He was also accompanied by his dog "Buster." "Buster" is fat and it seems that the Alaskan climate agreed with him. He is a water spaniel and Walter tells some amusing stories about the animal's antipathy to the native dogs. The dog would raise a row whenever one of the bowbows to the manner born would put in an appearance. He was such an expert bluffer that the dogs would turn tail and leave him.

"Dawson is built on the right bank of the Yukon just below the mouth of the Klondike," said Walter in an interview with a Republican reporter last evening. "The business portion of the town lies along the river bank. The trip of ground rightback of the town is boggy and persons are going further back to the moutain side to build the residence portion of the town. Dog teams are to be seen on every side during the winter months. Several horses and mules were brought to the place last fall, but the dog teams are much more useful. The dogs can make a long journey through a rough country where the horses cannot go and it is likely that dogs will be the favorite motive power for years to come.

"This spring many respectable women came to the place—perhaps three or four hundred—the other class of women were there almost from the first strike. Dawson is a hot town. For six days in the week all kinds of games are in full blast, but saloons and all have to close on Sunday. The mounted police enforce the law vigorously. Dance halls, saloons and similar social diversions for the miners are numerous. A drink costs 50 cents and sporting comes high up there. A bartender receives $15 a day and a faro dealer $25 a night. A good fiddler can make $20 a day and a weigher receives $15 a day. The saloons all keep weighers to fix the value of the nuggets that are passed over the bar for drinks.

"A dance house that opened up this spring took in $12,000 on the first night. One man spent $3000 for wine that cost him $40 a bottle. Notwithstanding the rough ways no shooting scrapes have taken place during the past year. People are very careful to not get within the clutches of the law, as they know that there will be little opportunity to escape if they are guilty.

"Real estate in Dawson has an upward tendency. A lot that originally cost $5 was sold with improvements consisting of a log cabin for the sum of $50,000. One man paid $9000 for a lot and in a short time sold part of it for $25,000.

"There has been considerable sickness from scurvy and typhoid fever. A Jesuit priest named Judge started a hospital and it was the means of saving the life of many men. Prospectors who were ill were cared for regardless of whether they were able to pay for the service. Two young men who were without means became ill and they received attention from February until June 26th. The young men came out in the same boat that I did."

Mr. Walter says that the wealth of the Klondike has been greatly overestimated. During the past years there have been no important strikes and he says that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand persons in Dawson who have no claims and there is but little prospect of their securing any, as the territory for fifty miles around has been well prospected. Claims have been located upon every spot where there is a chance to make a strike. In speaking of the claims that are on creeks already located Mr. Walter said:

"I don't think that there are over one hundred claims in the whole district that would pay to work at the present wages. The output of the Klondike has been greatly overestimated and I think that the amount of gold taken out this season will perhaps amount to seven or eight million dollars. I have talked with many persons well posted in regard to the output of the best paying mines and believe that the above estimate will come very near the figure.

"El Dorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion and Sulphur creeks are all located and their richness is in the order named. El Dorado, Bonanza and Hunker are in the Klondike district, while Dominion and Sulphur creeks are in what is called the Indian river district. There are perhaps one hundred claims on El Dorado creek and about forty of these will pay with wages at $15 a day. Bonanza is next to El Dorado and about two hundred claims are located on it. There are many good claims from No. 1 up to No. 42, also a number of blanks. There are a few good claims just below claim No. 1 and less gold as you proceed down stream. Many worked claimes down to No. 60 and were discouraged because they did not make wages.

"On Hunker creek about two hundred claims were staked off. Below and above Discovery claim there are a few good claims, perhaps fifteen. Hunker creek is more spotted than El Dorado or Bonanza creeks.

"Very little real work was done on Dominion creek, but it is the coming big district. Perhaps three hundred claims are located above and below Discovery claim. The same may be said of Sulphur creek, although it has been prospected so that it is known that there are some good claims. The creek empties into the Dominion which flows into the Indian river.

"Several hundred 'bench' claims have been located. The claims are on the sides of the creeks and perhaps 600 feet higher up. But few rich strikes have been made on these claims. A man named Davidson staked out a 'bench' claim last March and took out $20,000 in a month. He then sold out for $25,000 and left the country with a fortune. This was the result of one fortunate month's work. At the same time thousands of people were wandering about Dawson who could not get a day's work.

"Wages last winter were from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour. Before I left there was a drop. I think that the high rate of wages is a thing of the past.

"The Canadian government collects ten per cent royalty from the miners. Before I left it was stated that the Berry brothers paid $30,000 and Frank Phiscator paid $10,000 tax to the government. The Berrys had not completed their clean-up.

"If you should throw a stone at a crowd of men in Dawson you could hardly miss a Fresnan. The town is full of 'em. I met Colonel S. S. Wright, S. K. Lemon, Ed Wolcott, Frank Neate, Frank Wyatt, M. H. Cosberg, Jack Barrett, Gus Anderson, A. U. Warnekros, wife and son, Dick Hedinger, O. D. Garrison and wife, Mrs. Latimer, Archie Grant, John Rader, Clarence Berry, and several others who had just arrived.

"Frank Locum an wife stayed only a few days in Dawson and then came out on the same boat with Berry, Banta and myself.

"Pete Chambers, the ex-policeman, arrived in Dawson this spring and commenced tending bar the next day at $20 a day.

"George Seacord, the well known sporting man, is making money. Tex McElroy is also doing well by dealing stud poker at $20 a night."

Bad Copy or Drink Did It.

Campbell Gallbraith, a linotype expert who set up the Merganthaler in the Expositor office, has been arrested in Visalia for insanity. He was found by two officers engaged in the profitable occupation of piling up railroad ties and taking them down again. Gallbraith was a heavy drinker and it is probable that he is merely temporarily deranged by excessive drinking. He hails from San Francisco, although he came to Fresno from Stockton. He has been moving about and changing his whisky too frequently.

A FIRM POLICY.

No Yielding to the Cuban Demands.

The United States Military Governor at Santiago Will be Retained.

WASHINGTON, July 25. Nothing has come yet from General Shafter to the war department either in the shape of a cablegram or a mailed report containing any reference to the correspondence supposed to have passed by himself and General Garcia. The officials have no doubt that General Shafter wrote a reply to the Garcia letter but they still refuse to believe that Garcia either wrote or knew of the initial letter which was said to have been addressed by him to General Shafter.

One point that seems to afford some basis for this belief is General Shafter's statement that he invited General Garcia to be present at the ceremonies attending the raising the American flag over Santiago. It is hardly conceivable that General Garcia therefore should have made such a statement as that attributed to him in the alleged letter directly at variance as it is with the facts as reported by Shafter. While regretting the friction that exists at Santiago between the Cubans and the American forces, our government can see no cause at this moment for a modification of the program it has outlined in the matter of the government of that city. As one of the ablest legal advisers of the administration has stated it, "civil government in a town like Santiago can exist only in time of peace. In war time the military arrangements must be supreme and until peace is attained the only form of government that be erected and maintained over the territory occupied by an army is military government.

To attempt to be guided by any other rule would be to invite anarchy and would lead to notable excesses. It is not intended by this statement to reflect upon the character of the Cubans or their ability for self government, but this rule would and should be applied in any conquered territory. It could not be conceded for a moment that the United States forces should go on capturing towns in Cuba and then turning them over while the war existed to an element that had not been able themselves to effect the capture.

The position of the government in this is believed to be exactly in accordance with the most advanced principles of government during war, and it it therefore improbable that any change will be made in the status at Santiago until peace is attained.

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

Spain's Queen Has Forgotten All About the Maine.

PARIS, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the Queen Regent's daily life during the present crisis:

"Poor Queen! This is the exclamation so often heard of late; day after day, as matters grow worse and worse, as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves and as the throne of the little King seems slipping from her hands, into which it was given in trust. I see Her Majesty looking care worn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer. It would surely appeal to any mother in the world were she to see the way this Queen-mother each day seems to cling closer and closer to her boy as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him almost fatal force. It is very touching to witness it.

"Her worst enemies recognize in the Queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. The Queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Her great hope lay in Senor Moret y Prendergast, the former minister for the colonies, and he would have carried his point but for Senor Gullon, the former minister for foreign affairs. Today, and ever since the war began, the great object of the Queen is to find the quickest way for its termination.

"At many of the councils of late held at the palace the Queen has burst into tears, begging and urging her ministers to seek a solution of the terms of peace, which they seem incapable of materializing. Peace—which the Queen with common sense sees to be of such vital importance and her ministers keep postponing with the words fatal to Spain—manana (tomorrow.)

"The Queen has taken every chance offered in the council of putting in a word for peace and little by little she has finally managed to bring the cabinet to her view and to the thoughts of peace."

Ordered to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Fifth United States cavalry has been ordered from Tampa to Porto Rico.

Batteries A and B of Pennsylvania, now at Newport News, have been ordered to Porto Rico.

The war department has decided to send the First Florida, Second Georgia and Fifth Maryland regiments, now at Tampa, to Porto Rico.

Sick headache, billousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa st.

TIME EXTENDED

Three Days' Grace to Raisin Men.

Boycotting Proposed at Yesterday's Meeting.

Seven Thousand Acres Still Outside the Association—The Situation.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The raisin mass meeting, which was held yesterday and which was to determine the fate of the association, really determined nothing. Speeches were made and questions asked and answered, but no action was taken. There are still some seven thousand acres of vineyards in Fresno which are not classed in the pool, although the owners of the vineyards have signed the original contracts. They asked 2½c in the sweat box, however, and have not withdrawn their demand.

Yesterday was to have been the last day for them to consider the matter, but a three days' extension of time was allowed. The meeting yesterday was held in Armory hall, and even the capacity of the hall was taxed to accommodate the many growers. The first hour and half was spent in receiving additional contracts and also withdrawal slips, waiving the claim for cash in the sweat box.

Mr. Kearney stated that while 75 per cent of the crop in Fresno had been signed, of that amount 14,300 acres were included in the percentage demanding cash in the sweat box. A half had rescinded their action and agreed to pool their crop. The remaining 7000 acres, in round numbers, must be considered outside the association unless the cash demand is withdrawn. To offset that acreage, about 3000 acres has been pledged to the association from other parts of the state. The directors thought, however, that 7000 acres outside the pool in Fresno was too large to ignore and that it would be unsafe to undertake the work if the owners did not come into the pool. Therefore it was decided to give three more days for those growers to sign withdrawal slips.

Mr. Kearney severely denounced the growers who are blocking the way of the association. He thought the asylum was the proper place for those who are holding out on account of idiocy and that the penitentiary was none too severe for the pirates who hope to reap profit by the association's work while refusing to assist it. In the course of his remarks, which seemed to be uttered under the impulse of great feeling, he said that those who are impeding the progress of the association should be boycotted. W. H. Hodgkin, the ex-president of the Farmers' Club and owner of the Ricardo vineyard, was the first who should incur the association's displeasure, said Mr. Kearney. The speaker read a letter from Mr. Hodgkin in which the latter declined to enter the combine giving as his reason that he could not see his way clear to do it.

Mr. Kearney's declarations created a stir in the meeting. Some applause greeted the vigorous measure which he advocated, although demonstrations of disapproval were also manifested.

Several less radical speeches were made. W. D. Grady suggested that the purpose of the meeting should be further explained in the hope of securing more withdrawals of the cash demands. An adjournment was then taken to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon Mr. Kearnay stated that he was able to report progress. "We have in now," he said, "more than 75 per cent of the crop of the four counties, but those 2½ cent notices are giving us trouble. That quantity is a serious matter in this business. We must secure those acres in some way or other. It won't do to leave those 7000 acres out to be handled by private parties. If we could secure them we will then have 90 per cent of the whole crop and no corporation or any one else can break up the protective combination. It will not be difficult to secure them, or at least a large percentage of them. Some of the people are away and have no way of knowing our difficulty. They are at the coast, mountains and other summering places. I might say we have almost enough to go on, but the directors do not think we should undertake it until those 7000 outstanding acres are reduced.

T. C. White was called upon to explain the workings and purposes of the organization, which he did in his usual clear-cut manner. He went over the ground so familiar to readers of the Republican, incidentally referring to the difficulty in getting all the raisin growers into the association. There were in this county, he said, 44,600 acres of vines, owned in 20, 30 and 40 acre tracts. Very few growers own over 100 acres.

Attorney Grady asked whether any raisins were to be assigned on commission.

He was told that they would be sold f. o. b., at prices fixed by the directors.

"That looks good enough," answered the attorney.

Mr. Grady declared that William Helm had not signed the contract, but when he was assured that Mr. Helm had signed, he remarked, "That's all right, then," and subsided.

Mr. Kearney was asked to explain the contract with the packers. He said the salient features of it had been explained in the newspapers and that the contract was long and written in legal phraseology which would not be readily comprehended. He stated that the directors had not been able to drive as hard a bargain with the packers as they would have been able had all the growers signed more promptly and given them the upper hand. As it was they had to accede to some extent to the packers to induce them to pool the raisins which they controlled and in that way help to secure the 75 per cent. Next year, however, wit the support ofh the growers, the directors would be able to deal more closely with the packers.

Mr. Kearney stated that the packers would pack the raisins and sell them for the association. Inspectors would be stationed in all the packing houses to grade the crop. They would also sell the raisins at rates to be fixed by the association. The prices fixed at the outset would be maintained. Any residue of raisins would be sold to the wineries rather than put on the market at reduced rates. When the eastern jobbers fully understood that they would buy up the crop and feel perfectly safe in handling raisins. Now they are afraid to buy any quantity, on account of the likelihood of a drop in prices.

The question was asked why any commission should be paid to the jobbers. It was answered by Messrs. White, Kearney and Dore. If the jobbers cannot make a profit on handling raisins they will naturally push other products. But if they can make a fair profit on raisins they will send drummers out to boom the sale of raisins. It was explained that the natural channels of commerce should not be interfered with if the growers did not desire to weaken the market.

Another question answered was the rate that the packers will charge for packing the raisins. It was stated that for loose muscatels, in fifty pound boxes, the cost would be $10 a ton; for layers in 20-pound boxes, 32½ cents a box for fancy paper and 30 cents for plain paper. For fractional boxes the usual advance will be charged. It was remarked that the box factories had effected a combine and increased the cost of boxes. The price is now [illegible] cents a ton, including the nailing.

It was explained that the packing houses and banks would advance as high as a cent a pound to pay for the cost of picking, although it was claimed that the picking could be done for a half a cent a pound.

John S. Dore moved that every one present do all in his power—or her's, as there were several ladies present—to induce those who have not signed to sign at once, and also those who have not withdrawn their demands for cash in the sweat box to do so. The motion was carried by a rising vote.

TO BE NEUTRAL

Austria's Positive Pacific Assurances.

This After One of Her Warships Had Been Fired on by the Iowa.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special dispatch to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"Austria will remain neutral. Emperor Franz Joseph has said it and he never breaks his word."

Recent experiences of the Marie Teresa have not been calculated to cause her captain and crew to feel kindly toward the United States. After being dined and feted in Havana, they arrived off Santiago harbor to be shot at by the American battleship Iowa simply because, as the American officer explained, the Austrian flag looked a good deal like the Spanish.

She came into Port Royal harbor Saturday morning. In the cabin of the warship Captain Von Ripper talked freely about the American battleship making a target of his vessel.

"Everyone in the American fleet from commodore down was so polite and apologetic," said he, "that I now have a higher regard for the American navy than ever before. We did not design the Austrian flag and we cannot help its resemblance to the Spanish flag. But never mind; it's all over. My only regret is that the rules of the Austrian navy would not permit my leaving my ship, as I wanted to call on Commodore Schley myself. I could not do so, so I had to send an officer.

"I cannot tell you about the condition of Havana. I cannot give outside information. All I can do is to call attention to the words of my beloved emperor, 'Austria will be neutral.' Any American fears that Austria will help Spain are groundless."

A Veteran Engineer Dead.

SACRAMENTO, July 25.—H. T. Knight, one of the oldest citizens of this county died yesterday at Harbin Springs, Lake county, of heart failure. He came to the coast in 1851 and had been identified with prominent enterprises here most of these years. For fourteen years he was superintendent for the Natoma Water and Mining Co., and the last six years was chief engineer for the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company. His son, C. R. Knight, succeeds him. Deceased also leaves two daughters, Clara and Bertha Knight. He will be buried at Folsom on Wednesday.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A Wonderful Book.



Gentlemen: this book contains a wonderful announcement, and gives accurate information in regard to A successful remedy for removing urethral stricture. For overcoming and reducing enlargement and irritation of the prostate gland. For removing urethral obstruction, inflammation and chronic mucous discharges. This remedy avoids operation, requires no instruments, is free from pain and danger. It is safe, scientific and practical, curing fully at home, without loss of time. Write to the EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 40 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

FOUND—A valuable package. Loser can have it by describing same and paying for advertisement. Leave written description at this office.

wklyjy22t2* L. D. C.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

CHESTER H. ROWELL, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California. 925 and 927 J Street.

Largest Circulation. - The Most News.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. (Strictly in Advance.)

Weekly Republican, one year, by mail.....$1 50
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail... 1 25

Daily Republican, one year, by mail.....$5 00
Daily Republican, six months, by mail..... 3 00

PEACE.

The negotiations opened yesterday by the Spanish government are doubtless the beginning of the end. Rumors of peace are evidently to take the place of rumors of war, and for this the world will breathe a sigh of relief. But it should not be supposed that the opening of peace negotiations is a guarantee of immediate peace. Spain is probably playing for delay and diplomatic advantage more than for peace. The vain hope of European intervention has never vanished from the Spanish mind, and it is probably the purpose of her diplomats to reject the only possible conditions of peace and appeal again to Europe. Probably not until this last appeal has been made and failed will our conditions be finally accepted.

The next move in the diplomatic game will probably be an effort on our part to forestall the possibility of the tactics suggested, and on the part of Spain to leave the way open. It is quite likely that we shall have either to concede this point or refuse to open negotiations, either of which courses will involve delay. However, as we have everything to gain and Spain everything to lose by delay, some preliminary diplomatic disadvantage need not be considered discouraging.

The two points of most difficulty will be the amount of indemnity and the disposal of the Philippines. Our right to an indemnity will be our most important diplomatic weapon, for, while our right is unquestioned, we can afford to concede the right in exchange for others which will not be so readily granted. The care of the Philippines is more difficult because perfectly valid objections can be urged against any possible solution of the problem. We cannot return the islands to Spain, because we cannot of our own responsibility establish an intolerable government, though we might not interfere with it if it were already established. We cannot give them to any other power without dangerous international complications, and we cannot grant them an independence which would mean anarchy. The only remaining alternative is annexation, to which strong objections can be made from the American standpoint and still stronger from the Spanish side. As the arguments against any plan can thus easily be made to appear stronger than those in its favor, it will be difficult to get any one adopted.

However, if we are in actual possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines before peace negotiations are finally under way, we will have an advantage which will probably enable us to demand such conditions as we please, always remembering that the Spanish care more for words than facts, and that harsh conditions may therefore be accepted if couched in gentle terms.

An examination of the official reports of the destruction of Cervera's fleet shows that Commodore Schley gives Admiral Sampson more credit than he claims for himself. According to the Commodore, the signals given by him were those which had been arranged beforehand by the commanding Admiral for just such an emergency. Whatever credit belongs to the organization of the blockade and the plan of attack is therefore due to Sampson. But as the Admiral himself says, the strategic problem was so simple that there was really only one thing to do, and that was for each vessel to start for the nearest ship and destroy it. The truth is that no one man is or can be the hero of the battle off Santiago. The honor of the victory belongs to the navy rather than to any officer. There is no quarrel between the two gallant commanders as to the distribution of honors, and these should be none among their friends.

Now that Editor Pillsbury, of the Tulare Register, is a candidate himself, he proposes that campaign expenses should be paid by voluntary contributions from voters, rather than by assessments on candidates and corporations. Brother Pillsbury's fellow candidates will doubtless voice a unanimous amen about assessment day. But, seriously, if politics is to be run on business principles, is it not good business to assess the expenses on those who make the profits? Of course the answer is that politics is not a business, and ought not to be run on business principles, but it will be some time before this truth is universally understood, even when backed by Pillsbury's trenchant pen.

The semi-annual statement of County Auditor Barnum shows that on July 1st of this year there was a balance in the county treasury of $157,408. This is an excellent showing and proves that the Republican party is as much given an ever to the creation of comfortable surpluses. It takes the Democrats to make balances disappear. What fun they could have with that $157,000 if the voters would give them the handling of it.

A fusion contemporary brings it up against Dr. Pardee and L. R. Ellert, Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor, that they have both ted belts. How about Maguire's little bolt from the Democratic party?

It is not very edifying to see the fusionists make faces at Cator and at the same time pat the unspeakable Barlow on the back.

The Republican county ticket is an exceptionally strong one and no mistake will be made by voting it from top to bottom.

A NEW MEXICO.

Several amendments to the Mexican constitution have just been promulgated, the most important of which is one evidently framed to do away with the peonage system. It is provided that: "No person shall be compelled to give his personal labor without just compensation and without his full consent, except labor imposed as a penalty by judicial authority."

As is well known, the fact that some stronger incentive than wages was needed to induce many of the natives to work led to the adoption of a system whereby a laborer, once induced to work, could be compelled to continue in his employment. By overpayments and advances the laborer has been made to receive constantly more wages than he has yet earned, and under the principle of the civil law enforcing the specific performance of contracts, he has been forced, like a balky horse following an ear of corn hung to a pole in front of his nose, to labor week after week trying to catch up with the wages which his employer took pains to keep constantly overpaid. The system had a certain justification in necessity, for the modern world has no place for men to whom the motives of buying and selling and earning money do not appeal, but Mexico has evidently come to the conclusion that its population is now sufficiently advanced to be trusted to take advantage of the conditions of free labor.

Other amendments promulgated at the same time were one depriving the monastic orders of legal recognition, one making military service compulsory, and two articles defining civil rights and duties.

In the Mexican contemporary from which we have taken this information is an article on "El Futuro Maritimo de Mexico," in which a strong plea is made for the establishment of a Mexican navy and merchant marine. Of the Latin-American countries, Brazil, Chile and Argentina are the only ones which rank as maritime powers. Mexico possesses only one modern vessel, the school-ship Zaragoza, but two more are to be built, one in San Francisco and the other on the Clyde.

Evidently the national consciousness of our sister republic is being aroused to an extent that promises to inaugurate a new era in her history.

It is evident that the Maguire papers are going to do their utmost to pull the "little giant" out of the scrape his disparaging utterances concerning our navy have got him into. They will not succeed. When the navy made the first seizures of Spanish ships upon the outbreak of war Maguire declared that its acts were neither more nor less than piracy. It did not occur to the "little giant" that the legality of the seizures would be passed upon by a prize court, and he would not even concede that the commanders of the war vessels might merely have made a mistake in their seal. Nothing would do but to stigmatize our brave sailors as pirates. It was an outrageous thing to do and the indignation caused by the Congressman's utterances was intense at the time. They will not soon be forgotten.

The Chronicle has an article on the "endless chain" letters in which the scheme is denounced as a probable fraud. The Chronicle should know that the objection to these chains is not moral but mathematical. Those now in circulation have been investigated and found to be honestly started for worthy purposes. The trouble is that their power of multiplication is so enormous that the utmost efforts of the press of the county will not suffice to stop them before far more is contributed than is needed.

Maguire and Castle should stump this district together. The gubernatorial candidate could charm the patriotic voters with a repetition of that little speech in which he intimated that our brave sailor boys were pirates, and the congressional candidate might spellbind them with a repetition of that little speech in which he referred to our valiant national guardsmen as cutthroats and hired assassins. Oh, they would make a precious pair, the Judge and Doc.

The American and French governments announce officially that Spain has sued for peace. The Spanish government officially denies it. And yet no one seems to consider that even an issue of veracity is raised. So low has Spain sunk. There is not another nation in the world, except Turkey, to whose official declarations so little attention is paid.

The Examiner's discovery that Prof. D. T. Fowler, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the genuine Populists, is a "thrifty politician" will surprise his many friends in Fresno county, but it will not change their opinion of him. Prof. Fowler is regarded as a man of strict integrity and fine attainments hereabouts and the yellow papers will never succeed in making those who know him think otherwise of him.

The conduct of the officers and crew of the burning steamer Ardandhu is in refreshing contrast to the sickening scenes on La Bourgogne. It is another of the many illustrations of the fact that a panic is not necessary in an accident to a properly disciplined ship, and that vessels on which panics are possible have no right to expect patronage.

Willie J. Bryan says that the principle of the initiative and referendum is Democratic. At the rate the Democrats are claiming things Populistic the Populists will soon be unable to call their whiskers their own.

This is a year in which no Republican should fail in his political duties. Let every Republican register who has not already done so, and let no Republican stay at home on election day.

The taxpayers of Fresno county cannot afford to turn the court house over to the men whom they drove out of it four years ago, and they will not do it.

GAMBLING MACHINES.

We wish once more to call the attention of the authorities to the nickel-in-the-slot gambling devices, now to be found in every saloon in town. The form of machine now in use is particularly seductive and hence particularly dangerous. It is an interesting bit of mechanism, which plays its own game and pays its own bills. It is a temptation to drop in a nickel just to see it work. There is a fair probability of winning back a portion of what is put in, and a remote possibility of winning a considerable sum. It is a common sight to see men whose earning capacity can not be many dollars a day, call for a dollar's worth of nickels at the bar and play them all into the machine. If a few nickels fall into the cup they are put back, and are likely to be followed by another dollar or half a dollar, in a vain attempt to "catch the star."

We do not wish to be puritanical. We recognize perfectly that there are some evils which it is the policy of American municipal law to prohibit, but which cannot be entirely suppressed, and that gambling is one of these evils. But public gambling can at least be confined to gamblers and gambling places, where it is thrust on the attention of no one and harms only those who deliberately walk into harm's way. In fact, in a town of the size and character of Fresno, even this is conceding too much. And there can certainly be no excuse for the continuance of gambling so public, so pernicious, and so easily suppressed as that fostered by these gambling machines.

It ought not to be hard to draw a valid ordinance so comprehensive as to make their further existence impossible. We suggest a license of a hundred dollars a day, or some equally prohibitive figure, for the maintenance of such a machine in any public place, without reference to whether it is operated or not. This would do away with the necessity of proving specific instances of gambling in each case, and would be almost self-enforcible.

We hope the matter will be taken up by the city trustees at the earliest possible date.

MAGUIRE'S BOLT.

Some years ago James G. Maguire bolted the Democratic party and scored it in the following manner:

> The entire solid area of our great country, including the natural opportunities of all our people—the natural resources without which none of our people can live—has been made the exclusive property of a few thousand alien and domestic landlords, who by virtue of the absolute control which they do thus, as owners, exercise over the only means of living of our landless millions, are robbing the latter continuously of from one-half to four-fifths of the fruits of their labor, and are daily driving them to lower and lower depths of slavery and hapless misery. This is a system of servitude just as complete as chattel slavery and in many respects more atrocious; yet the so-called Democratic party, while claiming to be the friend of the laborer, expressly defends this system and bids for the support of those who profit by it. As a self-respecting man I feel justified and bound in honor to withdraw from a party which has fallen to such levels.

More than this, Mr. Maguire said that the Democratic party regarded wealth as the standard of respectability; that it was a bidder for the favor of the monopolists, and that it ignored the masses. The paragraph quoted is a genuine calamity yawp, yet it contains a good deal of truth about the Democratic party. A fusion contemporary admits that Maguire properly characterized his party at that time, but conveniently refrains from attempting to prove that it has changed for the better since then. Of course it has not undergone any improvement. It is the same corrupt, boss-ridden party, but is now ruled by several bosses of mediocre ability, while in the days of yore it bent the knee to one boss of great ability. The Democracy is as partial to monopolists now as it was then; it cares no more for the masses at present than it cared for them in the past, and it still makes wealth the standard of respectability—why then did this "man of absolute purity of character, hold in the advocacy of his views and of stainless reputation" march again under the banner of the Unterrified? Simply because it was his interest to do so. He wanted something that he could not get without Democratic help and he closed his eyes to the shortcomings of his party and made his peace with it. If this was "high-minded and honorable," then Rainey, Budd, McNab, Gould and the rest are high-minded and honorable.

AN ANALOGOUS CASE.

There is a certain analogy between the present condition of Spain and the condition of France during the Franco-Prussian war. During that war, it will be remembered, the French government had to be conquered twice and the French people three times before peace was reached. At the battle of Sedan the flower of the French army was captured and the emperor made a prisoner. A republican government was immediately established which continued the resistance until the capitulation of Paris. After the final surrender the mob took possession of Paris and the city had to be bombarded by its own government to recapture it.

The overtures of peace already made by the Spanish government indicate that it recognizes its defeat, but if our conditions are not acceptable to the people or the army of Spain, we may have to negotiate all over again with a new government at Madrid, and conquer an independent army at Havana. And it is quite possible that the analogy will be carried out to the end, and that a Spanish government may have to use the loyal part of the army against a disloyal part and against the people. While we hope that none of these things will happen, they would be only a natural result of the conditions.

The Republicans have given the county an honest and economical administration. The people's interests are perfectly safe in their hands.

NEED OF A FOREST POLICY

The action of the government in driving out thousands of sheep from the national parks and ostensibly limiting the use of the forest reservations to those who own lands in them, is likely to be of indirect benefit by calling public attention to the urgent need of some rational forest policy. However, we can not but regret the severity with which the law is being enforced this year. Thousands of sheep, whose owners have been able to support them in the past and had every reason to expect to be able to support them in the future, will be driven out to die of starvation, without any permanent benefit to the mountain forests as compensation.

For the permanent preservation of the forests, radical measures are necessary, but they cannot be taken this year for the double reason that it is too late to begin, and that a military patrol now unavailable on account of the war, will probably be needed. Whatever is done this year is temporary and should have reference to temporary conditions, the chief of which is the necessity of saving the sheep until the first feed in the vineyards becomes available, in September.

One of the first acts of the next legislature should be the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of our mountain forests and propose means of keeping them under control. If a portion of the mountain pasture can be used for the support of sheep, without danger to the forests, purely sentimental considerations should not interfere with its use. But the forests are worth more than the sheep, and it will not be possible much longer to allow their uncontrolled use.

There is not another civilized country in the world that does not have a well developed forest policy. Even Spain, after losing many of her forests in the years of neglect which followed the expulsion of the Moors, is now carefully protecting her remaining forest lands. We look with contempt on the methods of the Spanish or Italian peasant, who scratches the soil with a wooden plow, while his wife spins her flax with a hand distaff, but our forest methods are just as primitive, as compared with those of any other civilized country in the world.

One of the first steps necessary is to put an end to private ownership of land in the high Sierras. All the titles now held in this region are grounded in fraud. The land is held as agricultural and swamp land, but none of it is or can be cultivated, and very little of it is swamp land, none of which has been reclaimed. A considerable part, however, has been held uncontested for over five years, and the title can not now be avoided for fraud. Steps should be taken to avoid all the titles possible, and the rest should be condemned and bought for public use at the prices originally paid for it.

We shall take occasion at another time to discuss other aspects of this question, the far-reaching importance of which seems to be little appreciated.

A fusion contemporary is authority for the statement that Hugh Percy, the Populist nominee for Congress from this district, has acted as attorney for the Chinn Sugar Refinery, a corporation. Of course the fusion paper would have the people believe that this was very discreditable in Mr. Percy, which makes us wonder whether Doc Castle, the fusion candidate for Congress from this district, ever prescribed pills for a bloated capitalist or bled a plethoric corporation president, or whether he would refuse to do these things if opportunity offered.

It is stated that Spain asks for a suspension of hostilities, to begin on Monday, as a preliminary to negotiations for peace. This request should be granted only on the condition that the Spanish government immediately proceed to withdraw its troops from Cuba and Porto Rico. As Spain cannot have the least hope of retaining either island the condition is a perfectly proper one. Compliance with it would expedite the peace negotiations mightily.

The first "soldier candidate" is Theodore Roosevelt, who is being boomed for Governor of New York. "Teddy" would make a good governor if he could be elected, and we hope that his war record will make that possible in spite of his unpopularity with the "boys" of New York City, due to his fearless enforcement of the laws while Police Commissioner.

Doc Castle is not getting a fair shake. The fusion papers in the district are doing their utmost to help Judge Maguire out of the scrape he got himself into by his disparaging utterances concerning the navy, but they don't appear to be at all anxious to extend a helping hand to the Doctor, who so shamefully abused the National Guard.

One of the correspondents who reported the proceedings of the recent Populist convention at San Francisco stated that the fusion Populists could be told from the middle-of-the-road men by their "silk ties and fine apparel." The fusion Populists know how to connect with the sack. That is why they rival Solomon in all his glory.

The county ticket of the Republicans is one of the strongest the party ever put in the field. There is not a man on it but who can be depended upon to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires in a faithful manner.

The taxpayers of Fresno county cannot be made to believe that the Democrats, if they are successful in November, will transact the county business for nothing.

The Examiner thinks that Shanahan is in bad company. It is not nearly as bad as the company he left, however.

The Democrats are opposed to good roads. What do the farmers think of that?

Shanahan is the Populist nominee for Governor.

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco yesterday sent a dispatch to the President advocating the retention of the Philippines in the pending settlement with Spain. Similar action will be taken today by the Chamber of Commerce and probably by other business organizations. The Chamber of Commerce of this city is called to meet this morning to consider the same question. It is understood that the President has reserved his personal opinion, which, as is well known, was originally opposed to annexation but has been undergoing a change, and that he desires a general expression of public opinion. President McKinley has frequently submitted questions to the people in this informal way, but never quite so directly or on quite so important a question. The meetings which will be held are practically in direct response to the invitation of the President, and each responsible expression of opinion will have its share of weight in determining the result.

There can be no question on which side California's interests lie, and we think that it is important that the whole state present a united front on the question. The retention of the Philippines will mean increased commerce, not only with the islands themselves, but throughout the Orient. Upon that commerce the future of California depends. This is not the only aspect of the question, but it is the aspect in which we are chiefly concerned, and which it devolves upon us to present. The question is not whether international complications or other considerations make it inadvisable to insist on the retention of the islands; that question is for the President and his immediate advisers, who alone are acquainted with the facts. The question submitted to us is simply whether we desire to keep them at the risk and cost now apparent. On that point California can give but one answer, and Fresno should not be behind in contributing to that answer.

If, on the broader aspects of the case, the administration should reach a decision contrary to our advice and immediate interests, there will be a general disposition to accept the decision. The Philippines are worth something to us, but they are not worth another foreign war or serious international complications. We have a duty towards them born of responsibility, but if we can be relieved of the responsibility our duty ceases. Various compromises, too, are possible. Racially the Philippines are in three divisions. Spain has never acquired control over more than one. We may find the problem simpler if we retain control over only one native race instead of three.

But it is not on these questions that the President has asked our advice, and on the question as it is before us there should be no hesitation as to the reply.

SPEED IN BATTLESHIPS.

The Republican is pleased to learn from a Washington dispatch that Secretary Long proposes to take means which will insure increased speed for the three battleships recently authorized by Congress. The majority of the board of construction, it will be remembered, fixed the minimum speed of the proposed ships at 16 knots; but Engineer-in-Chief Melville in his minority report urged that he be allowed to put more modern machinery in the ships so as to increase their speed. Secretary Long, it is now said, will consult with the engineer-in-chief to learn what can be expected from the modern machinery which he proposed to install, and if it is all that is claimed for it the machinery will be adopted. In any event there will be inserted in the advertisement for bids for the construction of the proposed vessels, a clause notifying bidders that those proposals will be given preference which promise the highest rate of speed, and bidders will be allowed to submit their own designs of machinery, which will be adopted by the department if it will give greater speed than is possible with the departmental design without lessening the efficiency of the vessels.

This plan should certainly have the effect desired, and it is to be hoped that it will give us battleships that can make at least eighteen knots an hour. Several of the European powers and Japan have battleships building or proposed that will be able to make from eighteen to twenty-two knots, and compared with these our Kearsarge, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois and Alabama, which are now building, will be at a decided disadvantage, for their contract speed is only sixteen knots. If the ships of Cervera's squadron had always been in the hands of competent machinists and engineers and under the direction of able commanders supported by good crews, they could have inflicted incalculable damage upon us and all because we had no heavily armored ships that could have overtaken them. As it was, it will be remembered that when the squadron came to American waters it gave us a severe scare. It is not likely that we shall again have to do with such an incapable enemy; the next foe we engage may be worthy of our steel, and this is why we should hasten to make our navy the equal of that of any European power. We must not only have a large and well armed navy, but one that can hold its own with any in the matter of speed.

The Examiner charges the administration with inconsistency in applying the tariff for revenue only policy to the port of Santiago, by the retention of the minimum Spanish tariff without discrimination in favor of the United States. The Examiner should know that the tariff in Cuba is a temporary war tax, and that if it were expected that Cuba would become a part of the United States, tariffs between the two countries would soon be abolished, as they will be in the case of Hawaii. All war taxes, including emergency tariffs, are "for revenue only," but their existence is no more a denial of the principle of protection than the appointment of a confidential secretary for personal reasons is a denial of the principle of civil service reform.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says that President Pierola received the Japanese minister in public Wednesday and that the minister made a speech in Spanish. So far as our observation has extended the consular officers sent out by Japan generally speak the language of the country to which the are accredited. This is as it should be and we wish the rule were adopted by our government.

There is no doubt that if our consular officers could speak the language of the locality in which they are to act they could be of much more service to their country. The fact is that while our consular service has improved considerably the past decade, it is far from what it should be. In some European countries, particularly in Germany, France and England, the candidate for a consular position must possess special qualifications, while in the United States the most important requirement is a political pull. Not until the present method of conducting our consular service has been radically changed can we hope to derive the greatest benefit therefrom.

Eventually the whole system ought to be brought under the civil service rules, but it would be difficult to get them extended at present beyond the minor offices, and there are valid objections to a purely competitive examination for the larger places. The same purpose would be sufficiently served by the requirement by the state department of an examination of each candidate, in international law, the history of treaties, and in either the language of the country to which the consul is to be sent, or in French, a language understood by the consuls of all other countries. This would bar out the ordinary political henchmen, and restrict the choice to men who at least had some pretense of being qualified.

The Democrats will have to nominate Maguire for Governor. It is impossible for them to resist the pressure of their own state central committee and that of the fusion Populists.

The Democratic state central committee has fixed the date of the state convention for August 16th. Having nominated Maguire, the state committee might as well name the remainder of the ticket. What's the use of the Democrats going to the expense of a state convention?

The Republicans in their county platform pledge themselves to give the people an economical administration, and they may be depended upon to carry out that pledge.

The Populist nominee for Congress from the Seventh district is Hugh Percy of San Bernardino.

We are inclined to believe that that lieutenant-generalship will go to Miles.

RANDOM REMARKS.

A whistling buoy can be heard 15 miles, and yet it isn't as great a nuisance by a good deal as a whistling boy.

Astronomers say that there are 17,000,000 comets, but the man who has hit the sidewalk with his head knows there are more.

Europe has 360,000,000 inhabitants, but it is doubtful if a baker's dozen could be found among them who believe in the Monroe doctrine.

It is said that four million Bibles are sold yearly, and yet it's one of the hardest things in the world to come across one unless you go to church or Sunday school.

An exchange says that the hippopotamus is becoming extinct. All right, let him go. We can spare him so long as we have that other pachyderm, the politician, with us.

It was reported some time ago that a movement was on foot to send to Admiral Sampson a jawbone of an ass, highly polished. Never mind the polish; just send along the jawbone.

An esteemed contemporary says that Austria has no colonies. Perhaps not, but some of the Austrian immigrants who come to this country have. They are not the kind of colonies, though, that we covet.

The Pope may as well light his dudeen with those peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States. That's about all they are good for.

A newspaper illustration of San Juan and surroundings shows that it is but a step from Morro Castle to the cemetery. This is as it should be. The Spaniards can't have a cemetery too handy these days.

Oregon school children are taught how to kindle a fire. Well, this may be a good idea, but a better one would be to give instruction in this useful art to housewives. It is they who use the deadly kerosene.

There's a dreadful suspicion hereabouts that the woman who killed herself because she didn't want to leave San Diego made a great mistake. In fact, she could not very well have left San Diego more effectually.

A Boston journal "Time and the Hour," says that Professor Norton, who termed our war with Spain as "needless, criminal and inglorious," needs no defense. That's true; what he does need, though, is a funeral.

An Austrian naval officer says Austria will remain neutral. "Emperor Franz Josef has said it," he declares, "and he never breaks his word." All of which shows that the Austrians have a very high regard for their health.

The New York municipal council is considering an ordinance prohibiting the use of profane or indecent language in public. Profanity is wicked, of course, yet the people of New York have plenty of provocation. There are so many yellow papers there.

An esteemed exchange imparts the interesting information that cigarettes kill flies. The fly has an extremely tough constitution, and since it cannot withstand the deadly cigarette it is doubtful if anything else can. Only the war tax thrives on cigarettes.

I suggest that Milton McWhorter use some of that famous axle grease of his on the local Populist band wagon. It is not running smoothly and creaks dreadfully. It's very much to be feared that it will break down about November 1st, with the result of a big "spill."

The authorities at Washington the other day had a discussion as to what disposition should be made of the prohibited list in the Cuban tariff laws. They decided to put on oleomargarine, listing it right after firearms and ammunition. It will surprise many to learn that "beef butter" is so deadly as is implied by the treasury officials' action.

Our army won Santiago by storming the rugged hills around it without waiting for the artillery to get up. The splendid courage of the deed will come out strongly in the hands of the careful historian.—Globe-Democrat.

Yes, but what will the careful historian say of the man who ordered the "storming" of the hills without waiting for the artillery to get up?

It is said that Morocco will seek the protection of the powers if American warships enter her ports and fail to leave within the time required by the neutrality laws. Those poor heathens don't know how high the protection of the powers comes. If they did they would decide to turn their backs on their clocks and not time Uncle Sam's ships too closely in case they should enter the ports of Morocco.

Labouchere, in the London Truth, expresses the opinion that a cloakroom would be a welcome adjunct to any church; and also thinks that a refreshment bar—for use during long services and tedious sermons, would be highly appreciated. "Labby" wouldn't dare to talk that way in Fresno. The reverends would pounce upon him for his irreverence if he did.

Banker Woodward regrets the air of decay that surrounds the Alhambra, and states that he likes modern architecture better than that of the Moors. Mr. Woodward knows what he's talking about. If those Spaniards had any gumption or get-up about them they would tear down that miserable old ruin of an Alhambra and erect in its place a new palace in some modern style of architecture, providing the building with elevators, electric lights and bells, enameled bath tubs and other up-to-date improvements. But those Dons will never learn anything.

It would arride me mightily if some man "of fist most valiant" would effect a landing upon the solar plexus of Charles Anderson, the son of King Anderson. A few days ago it was chronicled in this paper that Charles did maol King in a most excellent manner, but with an unholy disregard for filial piety. Since then he has laid violent hands upon several others and would probably have started out to "lick the county, b' gosh!" had he not been gathered in by an angel—that is, by a Con Angel, who took him to Scott's heaven. If he were permitted to remain there some sixty days or more perhaps his savage nature would undergo a change for the better and it would not be necessary to hunt a man who could put him to sleep. Anyway, it would give King plenty of time to exercise with a view to preparing for other attacks by his robust offspring.

R.M.M.

WERE CAUGHT STEALING HAY

Two Mexicans Pleased by a Light Sentence.

"Why, of course we'll plead guilty," said Mike Valensola and Jesse Barker yesterday, when Justice Austin asked them whether they were guilty of petty larceny in stealing some hay from A. J. Shields on Wednesday night. "We were caught in the act," said the spokesman," and what defense can we offer?"

The nonchalant air of the prisoners was amusing even after the Justice sentenced them to ninety days in jail for the theft.

"Only ninety days? Thank you. Adios," said the prisoners good naturedly as they left the court room.

"It is pretty warm up there in the jail and we'll make a pull to have the officers place us at work outside," remarked one of the men.

No feeling of resentment at the sentence or regret for their crime was expressed. The prisoners are Mexicans and they were captured on Wednesday night while trying to steal some hay. Shields has a nightwatch to protect his hay from thieves and the watch caught the men as they were helping themselves.

Constable Shaw and Deputy Con Angel were called upon to go to the Shields place and arrest the men. The prisoners were brought to town and within twelve hours from the time of attempting the robbery they were sentenced to jail.

Was Drowned in the San Joaquin

Coroner Long received word from Firebaugh last evening that a man was drowned in the San Joaquin river about 5 o'clock. Constable Idiart informed the coroner in regard to the casualty, but he did not give the unfortunate's name. It is believed that the man was overheated when he went in bathing and this caused him to have the cramps. Coroner Long went to Firebaugh last night to hold an inquest.

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained my health and strength. Mrs S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25c.

Be not deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

Food Caused Pain

Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

TELLS HIS STORY

Will Krohn on the Madera Robbery.

He Replies to Those Who Cried "Fake."

How He Happened to Have So Much Money in the Safe.

Will Krohn, the deputy tax collector of Madera, who was found unconscious in his office on the night of May 24th, with the safe opened and about $8000 missing, has prepared a long statement of the occurrence, advance proofs of which he sent to the Republican, which paper, he recently stated, was the only one which treated him fairly. Mr. Krohn's statement is very lengthy, going into the minute details of the whole affair, and replying to the theories of those who asserted that the robbery was a fake, among them being Detective John Curtin of San Francisco.

Mr. Krohn's account of the robbery is as follows:

"On the night of May 24th at about 11 o'clock I was alone at my desk engaged in this work when I heard a noise at the rear of my office. I looked into the darkness, but saw nothing. A moment later a man in disguise, with a pistol presented, ordered me to throw up my hands. He was approaching at a distance of about ten feet. As I started up in alarm I saw another disguised man behind me. Both these men wore overalls and dark clothing and were disguised by barley sacks with armholes slit in them and a flap that came over the head and was tied in place with bandana handkerchiefs so as to disguise their faces. One handkerchief was red and the other a polka dot blue pattern. I neither recognized the men nor their voices and can only describe them generally, as having dark hair, etc., as I have often done already.

"As soon as I threw up my hands the one with the pistol, who did about all the talking, ordered me to a corner of the office invisible from the front door. After searching me he asked me if the front door was locked. I told him it was not and he ordered me to lock it. The key was on a ring on a chain fastened to my suspender button and as I undertook to get it and started for the door he said, 'give me the keys,' and snatched it from me, breaking the chain. A portion of that chain was found on me afterwards while I was still unconscious, but the keys and the rest of the chain I have never seen since, nor do I know what became of them.

"The man with the pistol guarded me while the other locked the door. He then came back and demanded that I open the safe and give them the money. The vault was still open awaiting the return of my books. I told him the time lock was on and that I could not open the safe. He looked at the safe and said he could not see any time lock. He then hit me across the side of the head with his pistol, and said, 'you open that safe, Hoskins, or I'll kill you.' Whether he mistook me for Assessor Hoskins, or called me Hoskins as a blind to prevent me suspecting his identity, I do not know, but it is plain to me that he knew who occupied those offices.

"I then ran the combination on the time lock, fully thinking that it was on and the safe closed for the night. I missed the combination in my excitement and he kept urging me by tapping me on the head with his pistol and after several trials the lock responded and the safe opened. At his demand I handed him a small tray containing some gold and a little silver which he passed out to his pal. I then handed him the large tray which had some gold and considerable silver. He took out part of the money, when in handling it the tray was dropped, spilling some of the money, which with the two trays were afterwards found on the floor. He then ordered me to open the small safe which I tried, but could not see the combination. The candle used for that purpose was on the safe, which he discovered and made me light, and ordered me to open the safe. I made two or three attempts before catching the combination and he kept hitting me on the head and ordering me to open the safe. When it opened and I took out the sack of coin—about $7500—he asked me what it was and I told him gold, and he ordered me to carry it out and set it on the floor. He seemed to know that the money was there and when he got that sack he appeared satisfied without further search.

After I carried the sack out and set it down they made me go back to the corner and stand facing the wall. I heard them as they picked up the sack and turned my head quickly to see what they were doing when one of them belted me across the right eye and forehead with something I thought was a piece of pipe or club—probably a sandbag—and staggered me. He hit me once or twice more and I fell and my hand struck an old drill that was lying by the partition. I grabbed it and as I got up I threw it at him and smashed the glass in the partition. With that the second man came at me and struck a me with a long bladed knife. I grabbed his wrist with my left hand, breaking the force of his blow and received a wound about two inches long in my right breast. He bore me down, I still holding his wrist and hitting him in the face with my right fist. The other robber at the same time struck me back of the left ear with that piece of pipe or sandbag and after that I do not know what occurred or what I did until about ten hours later, though I have a confused idea of being dragged over the floor."

The deputy goes on to account for the large sum of money in the safe at the time. He held $4281.61 as a surplus on an amount he had set aside for school taxes. He did not have time to figure the exact amount, so made an approximation. He also had $5206.21, money which he collected on delinquent taxes during December, 1897, although he entered it on the books as received in November, 29th, the last day. He did that to save tax payers from the penalty for delinquency. He admits that he did wrong in that, but erred on the side of leniency. He denies that he made a settlement to avoid arrest, and shows that he did not "skin" the money in a mining venture, a saw mill or a farming speculation. The last named enterprise was the only one in which he put any money and only $400. As stated, Mr. Krohn goes into all the minutiae, answering every charge made against him, and finally urges his good character as a further refutation of them.

The 15th of next month will be the last day for general registration. Remember to register, as well as the Maine.

A GOOD SHOWING

Semi-Annual Report of the Auditor.

Economical Administration of County Affairs.

A Balance of $157,408.20 Remains in the Treasury—The Figures.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Auditor Barnum yesterday filed with the Board of Supervisors his semi-annual statement of the receipts and expenditures for the six months ending July 1st. The receipts during the period embraced in the report were $471,374.51 and the expenditures amounted to $313,966.31, thus leaving a balance of $157,408.20.

The sources of revenue were as follows:

Balance cash on hand, $261,062.78; County Clerk's fees, $2,176.60; County Recorder's fees, $4,752.00; County Sheriff, $269.65; Licenses, $11,633.40; Fines, Justice Court, $726.60; Fines, Sheriff, $153.50; Swamp Land, (P & I), $883.21; School land, (P & I), $4,946.44; Teachers' certificate fees, $74.00; Law Library fee, $274.00; Tax, state poll, $5,557.80; Tax, road, $4,114.85; Tax, delinquent, (sold state) $4,234.89; Tax, state and county, (1897), $115,752.62; Tax, railroad, (1897) $14,254.16; Tax, personal property (1898), $5,657.76; Tax refunded by state, $181.15; School revenue from state, $21,186.67; Tuition and sale building, $1,067.85; Hospital patients, $218.50; Pasturage and sale of stock, $516.30; Sale estray stock, $9.60; Sale tin sheeting, $8.00; State orphans and half orphans, $10,-218.98; Costs location, $38.50; Board Guy Graham Whittier, $55.00; Sale corporation property, $25.00; Sale Rosedale bonds, $1,295.00.

The total expenses of the various offices, including salary, stationery, etc., is as follows: Supervisors', $2,958.80; Sheriff's, $10,944.26; County Clerk's, $5803.40; Auditor's $1872.51; Treasurer's, $1913.33; Recorder's, $6242.20; Tax Collector's, $4773.64; County Surveyor's, $3499; Assessor's, $5877.67; County Board of Education, $520.25; Superintendent of Schools', $1079.76; District Attorney's, $4260.66; Superior Court (Judge Risley), $1016.26; Superior Court (Judge Webb), $1083.21; Court Reporters, $1384; Justices of the Peace, $4232.60; Constables and deputies, $7385.70; health department, $1224.50; horticultural commissioners, $1809; veterinary surgeon, $610; bee inspector, $122.50; coroner, $578.30; jurors, $1964; witnesses, $643.35; foreign sheriffs, $119.35; expense insane, $158; experting, $184.50; interpreting, $120; fish and game warden, $510; Whittier reform school, $728.25; Fresno Chamber of Commerce, $90; State Board of Trade, $90; hospital, $9240.29; county farm, $565.61; orphanage, $2228.65; indigents, $7693.27; roads, one, $7184.98; two, $11,195.69; three, $1809.60; four, $8004.12; five, $5435.50.

The amount expended on bridges and lumber was $3,157.70, the chief items being $1839 for the Kings river bridge and $1012.51 for the Zalda bridge. The remainder consisted of incidental expenses.

The general court house expenses amounted to $5574.78 as follows:

Salary park overseer, $472.85; salary keeper insane ward, $390; salary janitors, $590; supplies and freight, $868.38; electric current and work, $331.10; water, $500.10; gas, $60.50; laundry, $38.10; hauling, $128.75; work on insane ward, $60.85; rent of telephones, $202.50; livery, $68.50; advertising, $379.72; legal services, $103; granite, $202.88; preparing claim for orphan, $138.40; making transfers, $484.50; supplies for board, $211.51; stamps for board, $8; labor county cemetery, $30; printing, $231.14.

MAY BE HAD FOR THE ASKING

Fred Minkler and Mrs. Anna Haygood Under Arrest.

The mayor of Ashland, Oregon, telegraphed yesterday that Fred Minkler and Mrs. Anna Haygood were under arrest in that place. He asked that steps be taken at once toward bringing the elopers back to Fresno.

No action was taken yesterday towards bringing the couple to this city and it is likely that unless the irate husband should take a notion to go to Oregon after them they will remain there until they desire to leave. The case is not deemed of sufficient importance to justify the taking out of extradition papers to bring them back to this state to be tried.

ANDERSON IN JAIL

And With Excellent Prospects of Staying There.

Charles Anderson, the young "bully" who has been thrashing people right and left and whose unfilial fist has not even respected his father, is now in jail, with prospects of staying there for a time. He was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Con Angel on a charge of battery sworn out by an employe of King Anderson.

There are now two charges of battery against the young man, the second having been preferred by his father. Fritz Pautsch yesterday sought to bail Anderson out, but when Justice Austin told him he would have to put up $1000 cash his face grew oblong and he decided not to weaken his bank account to that extent.

Foye Was Not Cruel to Animals

John Foye was tried in Justice St. John's court yesterday for cruelty to animals in keeping several horses in a pasture where there was a lack of feed. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had Foye arrested and Attorney Dante Prince prosecuted the case. Foye claimed that the horses were but recently put in the pasture which had enough grass to last them for a few days. He then intended to take the animals to another pasture. The case against him was dismissed as there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Cash in the County Treasury.

The money in the county treasury was counted yesterday and the books showed $162,184.85 to be on hand. The cash is distributed as follows: In till, $1,720.63; in First National Bank, $56,000 in Fresno National Bank, $69,000; in the Bank of Central California, $2,474.68; in the Farmers' Bank, $38,500; surveyor general's certificate, $40; swamp land warrants, $1,449.24.

Samples of Fruit Wanted.

The Chamber of Commerce desires choice fruit of all varieties to preserve for samples. Persons having fruit should confer with Major Dennett.

AMONG THE PINES.

News of Campers in the Fresno Mountains.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The heat in the valley has become so oppressive that not only the plain, plodding people, but the candidates as well, have sought the cool shade and refreshing breezes of these heights. November, however, will shed her frosts with a lavish hand alike upon the just and the office seeker.

Each day adds to the number of arrivals, the greater number of whom, however, seek fresher fieds and higher altitudes than the camp here affords. At Curlew meadows, we are informed, a camp meeting is being held and many people from adjacent camps attend. Among those encamped at Sege's mill are Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Selma, Herbert Drew and family of Selma, Mr. and Mrs. Schooler of Hanford, Fred Linksweyler of Selma, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of Fresno, Geo. Gestrin of Selma, Mr. Carey and family of Selma, Mr. and the Misses Hawks of Selma, A. B. Smith and family, the Carlson brothers and Mrs. Hedburg and two sons of Kingsburg.

It is almost impossible to learn the exact number in the various camps, for while some may leave for other places, new arrivals constantly take their places. Bretz is considered the musical settlement, for when Mr. Bretz plays on his violin and Mr. Rork, the well known lecturer, joins in the chorus it is really entertaining and the several other families there are known for their musical ability. We only regret that Hartsough can afford no one to rival our neighboring camp.

Civilization is slowly and surely leaving her footsteps on these rocky roads, for an Indian maiden cantered gaily past our cabin, wearing a bright red bloomer suit, and with no other protection for her head than her own greasy black hair.

An Indian brave who seemed to have palsy or St. Vitus dance in his legs, groped his way past our door one evening and seemed wholly unconscious of our presence, but next morning he rode back and gazed at our domicile as though he wondered whence it came. He is not the first man who has had a similar feeling the day after.

The campers are supplied with the choicest meats from the shop of Bacon & Simpson who in the past three months have disposed of 120 beeves and 20 hogs. I have heard of "boneless chicken" but never bought "boneless beef" until I began trading with these men.

To my friends who wonder how I am succeeding in camp life, I will give some of my experiences. I made some pies and baked them in a Dutch oven and both my hands have been in slings ever since. The family have all had indigestion. I rolled my pie dough on an inverted milk pan and used a beer bottle for a rolling pin. I found the beer bottle in the woods. My experience in cooking would not have been so bitter if I had known something about the culinary art, but failing in that I undertook the manufacture of a camp chair in which endeavor I succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. When completed it was considerably larger than I supposed it would be, and somewhat resembled a locomotive with a snow plow attachment. The attachment is a patent footstool, which no other camp chair possesses. Every person who has tested the chair declares it the most comfortable seat imaginable, but like "Meddlesome Mattie," its one fault hides all its better qualities, and that one fault is that when attempting to mount or dismount it bucks like a bronco. When one wishes to be seated another party must hold it down or the one seated will get a whack on the head and various unpleasant thumps. I intend chaining it down to a tree stump hereafter.

The family of Z. T. Maxwell of Kingsburg, who are encamped at Hartsough, received a "Christmas box" from him a few days ago and among many other things therein were rolls of butter and jars of jelly which were made by his own brown hands.

JOHN SHIRLEY PORTER.

Pine Ridge, July 23, 1898.

PRIZES FOR PUPILS.

Result of the Contest Inaugurated by the W. C. T. U.

Last fall the Woman's Christian Temperance Union offered prizes to boys and girls of the grammar grade for the first and second best temperance essays, also to the boys and girls of the primary grade for the first and second best answers to a set of twenty questions.

This offer was not responded to by many districts. A number of the teachers deemed their pupils' work unfit to hand in. The Easton schools sent in a fine lot of papers. The regulation was, however, that only four papers from each room should be received, and as Easton sent in too many they were returned for the teachers to select the best ones, and one of the teachers writes me that in the rush of the closing days of school the papers were mislaid and never found, so Easton had to withdraw from the contest. I am very sorry, as the teachers and children of Easton did well.

All the work presented was good some was excellent, and one of the essays showed study and research far beyond that of most grammar grade pupils.

We are sorry that each one could not be given a token of appreciation, but honest work is never lost, and the knowledge and power gained by the effort is of itself a good prize.

The judges awarded the prizes as follows: The grammar grade girl's first prize, a beautiful volume of Bunyon's "Pilgrim's Progress," was awarded to Laura Gepford. Boy's first prize, Washington Irving's "Life and Voyages of Columbus," to Ingval Johnson; boy's second prize, W. M. Thayer's "Turning Points in Successful Careers," to Peter Wolf. Primary grade girl's first prize, "Paul," by Florence M. Kingsley, to Clyde Ester; second prize, "The Bible and Its Story," by Josephine Pollard, to Goldie Campbell. Boy's first prize, "The World's Foundation," by Agnes Giberne, to George Sargent; second prize, "A Book of American Explorers" by Higginson, to Willie Loyd.

CLARA A. BOYER,
Supt. S. T. I.

Commissioner's Reports.

In the suit of J. D. Hammond against W. H. Lane, the property was sold for $1818, leaving a deficiency of $267.50. In the suit of the German Savings and Loan Society against Carrie Dorothea Sorenson, the commissioner's sale realized $3050.95. In another suit by the same bank against Herbert W. Sanford, the property was sold for $1662, leaving the large deficiency of $5500. The property is in the Wolters colony. In the action of Willam D. Hale, as receiver against Lola B. Rhodes, et al. the commissioner sold the property for $924.30

Ede-Summers

R. H. Ede, fireman on the Southern Pacific road and Miss Grace Summers were married last evening. The bride and groom left for San Francisco last night to spend their honeymoon.

HE WAS NOT PAID

Uncle Sam Kept Sergeant Norton's Coin.

The Red Cross Society Supports His Wife—List of New Members.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Red Cross Society met last evening in the parlors of the Hughes hotel with a large attendance. A boom in the membership was reported by the soliciting committee, consisting of Mrs. Viola Mitchell and Mrs. W. L. Maxwell. The committee reported that the following persons had joined the society by paying an initiation fee of fifty cents each: D. C. Tucker, W. H. Shaver, J. A. Ward, P. F. Peck, E. L. Hopkins, W. D. Crichton, Dr. H. Gazadarian, George Beveridge, Dr. Miller, James Gallagher, George Gilbert, Dr. Montgomery Thomas, John C. Nourse, S. L. Carter, G. B. Noble, Theo Madson, Mrs. F. D. Vanderlip, Mrs. J. W. Short, L. H. Smith, F. H. Short, J. F. Hall, John McMullin, C. A. Shattuck, W. O. Miles, J. Ed Hughes, Dr. J. D. Davidson, Horace Hawes, A. O. Warnar, C. L. Foin, Dr. T. H. Meux, J. Wilbur Cate, Dr. C. H. Adair, C. H. Emmons, L. W. Moultrie, W. Parker Lyon, Dolph Werner, S. Evinger, W. P. Bowen, Kutner-Goldstein Co., C. S. Pierce, A. Newhouse, W. G. Torley, W. A. Conn. The receipts from initiation fees amounted to $55.

Miss Viola Mitchell read a letter that she had received from Captain Duncan, Company C, California Volunteers, stationed at Benicia barracks. The letter was a reply to one written a few days ago inquiring why Sergeant Norton does not send his wife money so that her support will not fall entirely upon the Red Cross Society and private individuals who have maintained her since the Fresno boys left the city.

Captain Duncan said that owing to Norton's absence from the post when the payroll was made out he failed to receive his pay. As a result the Captain does not think that Norton will receive any pay until September. He also stated that it would be advisable for Mrs. Norton to go to Benicia, as the people there would have to assist her.

Mrs. S. F. Cowan reported that she had forwarded a box of books to the Red Cross headquarters for the soldiers in the Philippines. The books were contributed by the following persons: Mrs. Ferd Peachman, Mrs. George Hurd, Mrs. Frank Fiester, Miss Edith Hamilton and a "friend." A vote of thanks to the donors was passed.

Every arrangement has been made for an enjoyable and successful social on Friday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The affair will be given in Einstein hall, which has been donated for the occasion. There will be a short literary and musical program, ice cream and cake will be served and the remainder of the evening will be passed in tripping the light fantastic.

SPLENDID PROGRESS

Made in the Old Cherokee Mine by the New Management.

[From the Angels Camp Mountain Echo.]

Work on the famous old Cherokee mine, near Altaville, is progressing rapidly under its new management. A fine hoist has just been completed and a general improvement is noticeable in and around the mill and hoisting works. The working force is comfortably located in the vicinity of the works, showing every appearance of business activity. Everything is now in readiness for work underground, in the main shaft. The old timers of Altaville predict a great future for the mine, under intelligent management, and it is not at all to be wondered at considering the fact that all old residents of Altaville know that the Cherokee has produced more gold in proportion to the amount of work performed than any other quartz mine ever discovered in this mining section. We have every confidence in the Cherokee mine and every reason to think that under the present able management the mine will prove a success.

TRIP TO THE MINARETS.

What Has Become of the Fresno-Monterey Road?

Thomas J. Hughes, who has returned from a trip to the Minarets, states that in his opinion that section is richer in ore than the Kings river country where a number of prospectors are at work. Quite a number are also exploring the rugged mountains of the Minarets section and this year is particularly favorable to that, there being so little snow in the mountains. Mr. Hughes is interested in copper mines up there, but on account of the inaccessibility of the country it is impossible to work them to any advantage as the cost of bringing the copper ore out would take away the profit.

That suggested the question as to what had become of the Fresno and Monterey road, which was to tap the Minarets. Mr. Hughes remarked facetiously that "they were building that in England now." Since Surveyor James and Colonel Jones left for England nothing has been heard of the road about which so many promises were made and for which a right of way was secured. It is believed that the disturbed condition of the money market, caused by the war with Spain, has deterred English capital from investing in the project for the time being, but the advocates of the road believe that when normal conditions are restored the work of building the road will be begun.

High Misdemeanor Informations.

District Attorney Snow yesterday filed information against W. J. Hayes and Ben McKay for blowing out the dam of the Silver Creek and Panoche Land and Water Company. The offense is a high misdemeanor, which may be punished by a fine not less than $100 or more than $1000 or by two years' imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Postoffice Box Rent Reduced.

A reduction of from 75 cents to 50 cents a quarter has been made in the rental of a number of postoffice boxes. All the boxes on the west side of the building, except the large ones in the upper corner, may now be had for 50 cents a quarter. The reduction went into effect at the beginning of the quarter.

MARRIED.

EDE-SUMMERS—In Fresno, July 27, 1898, R. H. Ede and Miss Grace Summers, both of this city.

DIED.

PULSIFER—At the family residence corner of H and Ventura streets, July 26th 1898, Edgar E. Pulsifer, a native of Maine, aged 24 years.

THE RAISIN SITUATION.

Over Fifteen Hundred Acres Pooled Yesterday.

From Wednesday's Daily

Over 1500 acres, in addition to the acreage already included in the California Raisin Growers' Association, was signed for yesterday, and A. Gartenlaub of the Phoenix Packing Company was one of the important acquisitions to the association. He signed the packers' contract with the association and also placed in the pool his crop of 1025 acres of vineyards.

Yesterday morning the directors received a telegram from the Stuart Fruit Company of Kern county, stating that the company had signed for 400 acres and forwarded the contract.

"This is very encouraging," said President Kearney of the board of directors, "and if the people only interest themselves to secure the 7000 acres which we still lack we shall have under our control fully 90 per cent of the crop of the state, which will make the association independent of packers who may not come into the combine and any person else whatever."

There probably will not be another mass meeting of the growers. At the expiration of the three-days' extension of time in which to rescind the demand for cash in the sweat box the directors will hold a meeting and will decide whether to undertake the combine or to drop the matter. The growers will be notified through the newspapers and by circular letters of the decision reached by the directors.

As stated yesterday morning, John S. Dore and Alex Gordon will address a mass meeting to be held at the Mendocino school house Thursday night. Very little missionary work has been done in that district and the result is that there is a large acreage there outside of the pool. A meeting was announced there some time ago, but posters were not placed out and the result was that few of the growers knew that a meeting was to be held. Every grower in that vicinity should attend the meeting Thursday night.

HAD NO LICENSE

Saloonist Ross Arrested Yesterday.

Discovery Made by the Board of Supervisors—Mr. Meux's Claim.

Some time ago a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors requesting that body to revoke the license of R. D. Ross, who was conducting a disreputable saloon on Blackstone avenue. Yesterday several of the signers of the petition appeared before the board to urge action. The signers had neglected to state the name of the proprietor or the place, merely designating the resort by its location. Yesterday the matter was looked up, and it was ascertained that Ross was not paying a county license, but was conducting the place on the strength of his internal revenue license.

The matter was thereupon referred to License Collector Brown, who swore out a warrant in Justice Austin's court against the saloonist. Constable Shaw arrested him, and he was brought into court. He gave $250 bonds, with Fritz Paatsch and L. F. Ward as his sureties.

It is claimed by those protesting against the saloon that it is visited by boys and young women of varying degrees of respectability. Some time ago a mother made complaint because her son was sold liquor at the place, notwithstanding the fact that the proprietor had been repeatedly warned that the lad was under age.

J. P. Meux, whose claim for a $48 rebate on taxes, was rejected by the board the preceding day, addressed the supervisors yesterday. Mr. Meux's case is a peculiar one. He paid a $48 school assessment in Sanger school district some time ago, and afterward found that he did not live in that district, but in Bethel district. County Superintendent of Schools Kirk has approved of the rebate. The board does not believe that it has jurisdiction in the matter, however, and thinks that Mr. Meux's only way to recover the money is to appeal to the directors of the school district. There is a surplus in the funds of the district raised by the assessment, and the money in question, so the board thinks, should be returned by the directors.

The matter was referred to the District Attorney, who will give the board an opinion on it today.

Sophia Anderson was given $10 a month for the support of Annie and Edith Anderson, half orphans. Mrs. S. Winslow was granted $10 a month, and Mrs. Luella Layson was allowed $15 for the support of her three children. Her husband left her in the east two or three years ago. For a time she paid for the maintenance of her children in the orphanage, but found that the burden was too much for her.

Good Words for Kirk.

[From the Willows Promoter.]

Yesterday we received a pleasant call from Thomas J. Kirk, the County Superintendent of Schools of Fresno county, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is up in this section for the purpose of placing himself before the people.

We have known Mr. Kirk for a long number of years and we can cheerfully and honestly speak a good word for him. As an educator he has few equals in the state. He is not unknown here, although few of the residents of Willows can look back twenty-five years when Kenawha and not Willows was the metropolis of the then northern end of Colusa county. At that time Mr. Kirk was teacher of the Kenawha school.

In 1880 he went to Fresno and for three years he was principal of the city schools and a member of the Board of Education. For the past eight years he has held the office of County School Superintendent, and in 1893 was president of the State Teachers' Association. He is an affable gentleman and should receive the nomination at the hands of his party.

HOGS CAUSE A QUARREL.

John Gobey Knocked John Malsbery Down Last Tuesday.

John Malsbery of the Riverdale district south of Fresno fifteen miles had a lively encounter with John Gobey last Thursday because he demanded that the rancher should pay $25 damages for his hogs trespassing.

The hogs got into Malsbery's field and lived on the wheat in the stacks for several days and on Tuesday they were driven back to the Gobey place. Malsbery was in town yesterday and he said that Gobey assaulted him without provocation. No arrests were made.

Jim Johnson, a vagrant, was sentenced to ninety days in jail by Justice Austin yesterday.

ORDERED IT PAID

Supervisors Pass J.P. Meux's Claim

But Auditor Barnum Won't Draw the Warrant.

The Board Ignores the District Attorney's Advice--Glandered Animals Killed.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Board of Supervisors did a singular thing yesterday. It was in connection with the payment of the claim of J. P. Meux for $48 as rebate on a school assessment, which he paid in the wrong district. Last Monday the board rejected the bill, as the members did not see how they could legally pay it. Tuesday Mr. Meux addressed the board on his claim, and it was decided to refer the matter to District Attorney Snow for an opinion. Yesterday the District Attorney sustained the position taken by the board that they did not have power to pay the claim and advised them not to pay it. Thereupon the board paid the bill.

The motion to allow the claim was made by Supervisor Ward, who introduced the following type-written motion:

"This matter coming on for further hearing before the board and it appearing that there is due to the said J. P. Meux the sum of $48, payable out of the bond fund of the Sanger school district for that amount of special taxes paid by him unto said fund by error or mistake, as shown by the claim presented and affidavits herein before the board;

"It is now, therefore, ordered that the order of this board rejecting said claim on July 25, 1898, be and the same is hereby set aside and vacated and it is now ordered by the board that the County Auditor draw his warrant for the said sum of $48 upon the bond fund of said Sanger school district in favor of the said J. P. Meux."

The motion, overruling their former action, disregarding the advice of the District Attorney and paying the bill was carried by the votes of Ward, Manly and Sayre. Rose and Garrett voted against the payment of the claim which the District Attorney expressly stated was illegal.

Mr. Snow strongly intimated that he would sue the board for the recovery of the money. Auditor Barnum, however, has a say in the matter, and he will not draw a warrant for Meux, as ordered to by three members of the board. Mr. Meux will be forced to institute mandamus proceedings, and the legality of the action of the board will be tested in court.

James Graham, the veterinary inspector, who was instructed to examine the stock of D. Ashe, which were reported to have glanders, yesterday filed his report with the board. Three horses and two mules were found to be suffering from the disease, and this is what happened to them, according to Mr. Graham's report: "Three horses and two mules was driven into one corner of the field and died by gunshot wound in the brain affected by a rifle in the hands of Mr. Beckwith. The dead were cremated."

On motion of Supervisor Garrett, seconded by Rose, Mr. Graham was re-elected Veterinary Inspector.

Degen & Crutcher were directed to report the amount collected from people indebted to the county poor farm.

FRESNO MINERALS

Awaiting Development by Capitalists.

Valuable Deposits of Useful Minerals—Promising Future for Mining.

"This is a great mineral country and but little is known of the hidden treasure in the hills," said Colonel Anderson yesterday while he was showing a Republican reporter some good samples of isinglass brought to his office several days ago by a prospector from Tulare country. The prospector did not leave his name, but he said that there was a large deposit of the mineral where the samples were secured.

The hills of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range are full of other minerals than gold and in time the wealth to be found by delving in the earth will attract the attention of capitalists. Some good copper, lead and iron ledges have been discovered in the Sierra Nevada mountains in this county and it is likely that they will prove much more valuable than the gold in the same district.

Near Pollasky a fine deposit of kaolin or potter's clay awaits development. Colonel Anderson says that many other minerals will be found when the country is intelligently prospected. In Tuolumne county there are large deposits of asbestos, which is valuable for making fire proof materials and buildings.

Within the past two years the oil fields on the West Side have been developed and a barren country made one of the greatest wealth producing portions of the county. Immense quantities of gypsum for fertilizing the worn out lands of the valley may be found in the same vicinity. Only recently it was discovered that Smith mountain near Reedley contains a valuable cement gravel superior to asphaltum for macadamizing streets, and from the present indications this cheap material will soon be in use on the streets in nearly every town of the valley.

Besides containing rich deposits of quicksilver gypsum, coal oil, asphaltum, etc., many other valuable minerals may be found in the Coast Range. Magnesia and deposits of natural soap have been discovered by prospectors, who say that the country is full of more different kinds of useful minerals than any district they have ever visited.

D. S. Ewing Receives a Cane.

Manzanita camp, Woodmen of the World, presented D. S. Ewing with a fine gold-headed cane on Tuesday evening. This was a tribute to the worthy manner in which he served the lodge for the three terms as commander of the camp.

Professors Dailey and Tenney.

S. L. Hogue yesterday received letters from Morris E. Dailey, who is taking a course in United States history at Harvard University, and from Professor Tenney, the manual training teacher, who is perfecting himself in that subject at College City, near Cambridge. They will return to Fresno about the 1st of September.

MORE TEACHERS ELECTED.

Pedagogues Who'll Look After the Shooting of the Young Idea.

From Thursday's Daily.

Quite a number of teachers have been elected in the school districts, in addition to those already published, and reports of the action of the trustees have been filed in the office of County Superintendent of Schools T. J. Kirk.

J. W. Evans has been chosen principal of the Madison school. Granville F. Foster, an old-time educator of California, has been selected as principal of the Alta Union high school at Reedley. Miss Mary Hinds secured the principalship at Gill's, and Susan F. Edelen was the choice of the trustees of the River Bend district.

Miss Edna Johnson, who for the past three years taught at Fowler, will have charge of the Centerville school next year. Miss Florence Streeter, who has been spending the summer with her parents in Los Angeles, will return in the fall to take her old school at Lorena. B. M. Trautwein and Birdie Lester have been retained as the teachers at the Clovis school. A. N. Knight, who taught last year at New Hope, will wield the birch at Jefferson next term.

SANTA CRUZANS WILL PLAY

The Sulking Beachcombers Come Off the Perch.

The Santa Cruz baseball team, which refused to play in Fresno next Sunday and was suspended by President Bert of the league, changed their minds when they saw that Mr. Bert would not accede to their demands, and yesterday Manager Ward received a telegram announcing that the game would take place as scheduled.

Matters are not very harmonious in the league just now. The Stockton team is talking about withdrawing on account of a disagreement over money matters at the game with the Sacramentos Sunday.

Disfigured a Dusky Prize Fighter

Tom Sadler, the Ethiopian slogger, filled up on cross the track whiskey Sunday night and then proceeded to paint the town red. While in Fagan's saloon he called Charles Ardell a vile name and the result was a badly disfigured "coon." Ardell beat Sadler on the head with a pistol and used him up generally. Sadler endeavored to secure a warrant for Ardell's arrest yesterday, but was told by Justice Austin that the evidence was not sufficient to justify an arrest.

Additional Red Cross Members.

The list of Red Cross members who joined the society on Tuesday evening was not all published yesterday morning and the following names were inadvertantly omitted: Alex Goldstein, Walter Shoemaker, J. M. Smith, O. J. Woodward, W. J. Dickey, F. M. Helm, Al Braverman, F. Belard, W. F. McVey, Dr. F. J. Smith, Charles Inns, Emory Donahoo, George R. Andrews and A. V. Lisenby.

THE TAX ON WINE

Bottles Must be Stamped When Filled

Even Though the Wine is Merely Put in Bottles to Age.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Griffin has notified the wineries that the revenue stamp must be affixed to every bottle of wine put up at the establishments, whether the wine is ready for sale at that time or not. A great deal of wine is bottled at the St. George vineyard and also at the Maltermoro and is then placed in cellars to age. The labels are not attached to the bottles at the time, and the question arose as to whether the bottles would have to be stamped then or not until they were ready for sale. Mr. Griffin based his decision on a ruling of Commissioner N. B. Scott, when a similar case was referred to him. In response to a deputy collector's question, the commissioner replied as follows:

"You will please advise them (the wine makers in question) that this office rules in such a case that when the wine has been bottled it be regarded as having been bottled for sale, and the stamps must be affixed to such bottles at the time of bottling no matter how long afterward they may be kept for aging purposes."

The wine men, while they do not object to paying the war tax, claim that the ruling of the commissioner works a hardship on the winemakers. Their argument is that the bottling for aging purposes is a part of the process of manufacture of the wine, and that they do not know the quality of the article until it has been allowed to age. Sometimes the wine has to be taken from the bottles and further clarified and then a considerable percentage of the bottles break, especially in champaigne wines.

Superintendent McGee of the Maltermoro vineyard in speaking of the ruling of the commissioner to a Republican reporter yesterday, said that it was evident that the commissioner did not know anything about the wine industry. However, none of the wine men are disposed to quarrel with the ruling, and they are stamping the bottles.

It has also been held that gallon demijohns were bottles, under the meaning of the act, and they must be stamped. The restaurants where claret is served have devised an ingenious way of avoiding placing a two-cent stamp upon every pint bottle of wine served. Heretofore they filled bottles from gallon demijohns, but now they serve wine in syrup pitchers. The commissioner has not yet ruled that a syrup pitcher was a bottle under the meaning of the act, but such a decision is expected.

AN OLD-TIMER'S DEATH.

George Von Sahnke Succumbs to the Heat.

George Von Sahnke, a laboring man, died yesterday afternoon from acute inflamation of the brain produced by ill health and the heat. Von Sahnke became ill on Tuesday and yesterday afternoon he was taken from the Paul Mayer lodging house to the hospital. The man had lived in Fresno for several years and he was a laborer. For some time he had been complaining of poor health.

Von Sahnke came to California in 1852. He was a native of Germany and aged about 65 years. He was without means and belonged to no society. It is said that he has a brother in San Francisco. Last evening Coroner Long and Dr. J. D. Davidson held an autopsy on the remains. It was found that the man's brain was greatly inflamed and clots of blood had formed. An inquest will be held this morning and the remains will be interred today.

The examination of Charles Stanley on the charge of grand larceny was postponed yesterday by Recorder Clark until Saturday.

AGAINST THE S. P.

Important Decision by Judge Risley.

Rights of West Side Farmers Upheld.

Demurrers to the Railroad Company's Suits in Ejectment Sustained.

From Thursday's Daily.

Judge Risley rendered an important decision yesterday in a number of railroad suits which were brought in his court. The suits were instituted by the Southern Pacific Company against Isaac T. Bell and a large number of others who had settled on land on the West Side and to whom were issued patents by the government. Just before the five years, during which time they would have had peaceable and undisputed possession, should expire, the "octopus" began the action to contest their right to the land and to eject them therefrom if possible.

The suits came up before Judge Risley yesterday on demurrers interposed by the defendants, and the court sustained the demurrers, giving the plaintiff ten days in which to amend the complaint. The sustaining of the demurrers practically is a victory for the defendants, as the points raised by the demurrers went squarely to the merits of the suits.

The history of the cases is quite an interesting one. In 1866 the government deeded to the railroad company every odd section of land along the route of the road, extending a distance of twenty miles on either side of the track. The terms of the grant was that the railroad company should have every other section which was not occupied at the time. As some of the land which would fall to the railroad company had been settled, what was known as an indemnity grant was afterward made, giving the company an additional strip of land ten miles wide in which the company might select land to make up for the occupied sections in the previous grant. Subsequently, however, the indemnity grant was rescinded. After the indemnity grant in this particular case was withdrawn by the government the defendants in the present litigation settled upon it, complied with all the provisions of the law appertaining to filing upon land, and patents were issued to them by the United States government. The railroad company now sues under the indemnity grant, claiming that the cancellation of it was unconstitutional. There were other points involved in the demurrers, but the one mentioned was the principal issue in the suits.

The demurrers were argued some time ago, and an array of lawyers appeared on both sides. The supreme court will probably have to pass upon the matter before it is finally decided. The decision of Judge Risley, however, will be welcome news to the settlers whom the Southern Pacific is trying to oust from their farms.

Madera Paragraphs.

Judge Conley returned last evening from a trip to Merced.

Miss Obar, who has been visiting Mrs. C. H. Toby for some weeks, returned on Monday to her home in Sacramento.

A. L. Sayre, secretary of the California Raisin Growers' Association attended the raisin mass meeting in Fresno on Monday. If all the raisin producers would take the interest that Mr. Sayre does in getting signers to agreements the association would be a success.

E. H. Cox and wife spent Sunday in Fresno, returning home on Monday morning.

A. L. Hobbs, of the firm of Hobbs & Parsons of Fresno, was doing business with our merchants yesterday, returning to Fresno on the 4:33 p. m. train.

Miss Bessie Townes, who has been spending her vacation with the family of W. G. Woodson, returned to her home in Modesto on the early train Monday morning.

Miss Mamie Mace, who is suffering from an attack of the typhoid fever, is reported to be much better today.

H. B. Flowers spent yesterday and today taking in the sights at Fresno.

William Busse, formerly of Madera but now of Bakersfield, came up yesterday to spend a few days enjoying our cool (?) weather.

Jack Morino, wife and child arrived yesterday from Williams, Arizona. Jack resigned his position with the lumber company of the place and intends looking elsewhere for work. Evidently the Arizona climate did not agree with Jack's health, as he is carrying considerable less avoirdupois than when he left Madera a few months ago.

Attorney Seth Mann and family departed on the early train this morning for their home in Oakland.

Assessor L. U. Hoskins and family go to Fish Camp, starting this evening and driving by moonlight. Mr. Hoskins will return in about a week, while his family will spend the warm weather in the mountains.

Herman Glass and family went to Cascadel this morning to enjoy the mountain breezes for a while.

A. R. EDAM.

Madera, July 27, 1898.

To See Her Sick Daughter.

Sarah A. Reed yesterday asked for an order of court allowing her to visit her child, Florence Reid, in the custody of W. C. Reid, her father. The parties are separated, and the mother avers that the daughter is seriously ill, and she wishes to give a mother's attention to her offspring.

How the Clubs Stand.

[From Sacramento Bee.]

The following shows the standing of the League clubs at the present time:

TEAMS.	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Gilt Edge	15	12	3	.800
San Jose	17	11	6	.647
Athletics	16	9	7	.562
Oakland	15	7	8	.466
Santa Cruz	15	7	8	.466
San Francisco	17	7	10	.412
Fresno	18	7	11	.388
Stockton	13	7	11	.367

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on July 25, 1898. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of this advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Bozeman, Miss Susie; Burns, Mrs Migion; Chatman Mrs Nate; Gaston, Rebecca; Gall, Nellie E; Lowe, Miss Lucile; Parkerson, Mrs Mary; Robinson, Mrs F S; Scott, Miss Bettie; Stouard, Miss Marie; Thompson, Mrs Sarah; Vincent, Mrs J D; Yates, Mrs Anna.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Andreas & August; Briggs, William; Ball, B F; Bateman, C H; Black, Robt; Binnie, William A; Bedford, Henry; Cleveland, C C; Coleman, J C J (4); Caldwell, C W; Carlson, John; Eccleston, J W; Grans, L; Gallagher, Wm; Held, P P; Reyller, T L; Kelly, John; Malone, J W; McCann, James; McGuire, W P; McClung, J A; Nuton, Jno; Peterson, Chr; Peters, Eddie; Poole, Milt; Quinn, W H; Ransom, E C; Rollson, Walter; Robertson, Willie; Smith, J P; Shewpp, W B; Struckmeyer, Christian; Stokes, Jack; Stepp, E R; Smith, C L; Sylvester, Theodor; Sleaster, Edd; Thomas, W E; White, A; Williams, Mark; Ward, B B.

FOREIGN LIST.

Arbios, F; Bargas, Manuel; Barre, Lucius F de; Echegaine, Wm; Etchegon, Guillaume; Frede, Dr M Ki; Feliz, Manuel R; Roos, Louis; Yirgoyen, Manuel; Yoshida, J; Okayaki, S.

JOHN W. SHORT, Postmaster.

The Doctors That Cure

ARE COMING TO FRESNO.

A Part of the Staff of the

English and German Expert Specialists

The Doctors who cure CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and all Chronic Diseases, and

DR. MEYERS,

The famous specialist for Diseases and Weakness of Men, will again be in THIS CITY on their regular monthly visit, and can be

Consulted Free of Charge At the Hughes Hotel

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th.



STAFF OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA FOR $250,000. ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The staff of the English and German Expert Specialists is composed of five regularly graduated doctors, each a physician who has had many years' experience in curing all manner of chronic diseases.

During the past quarter of a century the success of this most worthy and popular institution has been phenomenal. Diseases which have baffled the skill of other physicians and stubbornly refused to yield to ordinary medicines, methods and appliances, are quickly subdued and mastered by the English and German Expert Specialists. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution in America. The English and German Expert Specialists are not only competent and reliable, but are responsible, being backed by ample capital and ably managed.

HOME CURES.—While it is preferable in many instances to see a patient, the English and German Expert Specialists have cured thousands of persons whom they have never seen. If you cannot see the doctors, write the home office for question list and free advice in regard to your ailment.

CALL ON THE DOCTORS WHEN THEY COME.—All ailing people should see the English and German Expert Specialists. A friendly talk, which costs absolutely nothing, is bound to result in a great deal of good, whether treatment is taken or not. CONSULTATION FREE.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS,

A Staff of the Most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons in the World.

731 Market St., San Francisco, and 218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

LOOKS LIKE A GO

Sufficient Raisins Are Pooled.

Cash in the Sweatbox the Only Difficulty.

A Will o' the Wisp Agent Makes Alluring Promises to the Growers.

From Saturday's Daily.

Raisin growers who had been withholding their crops from the pool have at last seemed to realize the importance of the success of the association, and during the last few days a great many have pooled their raisins. The association now holds about 1500 contracts, which represent over 75 per cent of the raisins of the four counties embraced in the scope of the association.

There is no longer any danger of the 75 per cent not being secured, the only difficulty that the directors have to overcome now is the cash in the sweat box proposition. Quite a number have withdrawn their demand, but there are others, as the saying is. The principal business that will come before the association at the mass meeting Monday will be that phase of the situation. Those who will not agree to pool at least three-quarters of their crop and ask for cash in the sweat box for only a quarter will be considered out of the association.

The difficulty now is whether those whose contracts will have to be thrown out will reduce the percentage so that 75 per cent of the crop will not be included in the pool. If they should, the association will fall through. Director Robert Boot stated yesterday that the situation looked very encouraging now. He felt somewhat elated that the coveted 75 per cent had at last been secured, and predicted that by Monday he believed there would be fully 80 per cent in the pool of the raisins pledged to the association, including those for cash in the sweat box.

For some time the directors have heard of a sort will o' the wisp agent who is going out among the raisin growers and making them various offers for their raisins in the sweat box. Some of the growers have reported that he has offered them 2½ cents in the sweat box, which is the amount the association fixed as the minimum price for raisins, and for 4 and 3-crowns he has offered more. Nobody seems to know him, and he bobs up first in one place and then in another. The directors are trying hard to find out what his "graft" is. They would like to know whether he is working in the interest of a packing house which does not intend to join the association or whether he is a private speculator.

The opinion has been expressed that he is a sharper, and that the growers should examine closely his proposition to find a bug in it. He is offering more than the market price for raisins and unless the association, which he is injuring, is a success raisins will bring no such figures. Some of the directors think he is trying to keep the growers from entering the combine by holding out to them alluring promises, but should the association be defeated they will find that there is a string somewhere to the proposition and they will deprive themselves of a fair price by biting at the slippery agent's alluring promises.

Every grower should attend the school district meetings to be held this evening. There is little time left for work, and much can be accomplished at these meetings. Monday's mass meeting will be held at Kutner hall at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

TWO PLACES BURGLARIZED

The Union Ice Company Office Entered—Japanese Robbed.

Burglars entered two places Thursday night, but they succeeded in getting very little coin. The office of the Union Ice Company was entered and $2.50 in small change was taken from the cash drawer. Tools and other articles in the place were not taken. The office was entered through an opening in a screen which was cut by the burglars. The till in which the money was kept was thrown outside in the yard as if the rascals wanted to show their displeasure at the small amount of money which it contained.

A room in the Japanese lodging house, corner of G and Kern streets, was entered during the night and two trunks, a valise and a bicycle were stolen. The trunks contained clothing belonging to Japanese who are out of town.

An Enjoyable Party.

Thursday evening an enjoyable surprise party was given at the home of R. B. Butler in honor of the Misses Ora Stephens and Oriena Butler. The young folks were entertained with music and games and refreshments were served. The following were present: Maude Wyatt, Maude Schaeffer, Vevie Bearden, Mabel St. John, Oriena Butler, Ora Stephens, Pansy McVey, Edith Robinson, Bessie Graham, Genette Minard, Lena Alford, Gertrude Landrum, Willie Martin, Clarence Hite, Ralph Bearden, Will McVey, Roy Woodward, Fred Gordon, Hudson Eccleston, Cheney Packard, Lee Sims, Harry White, Mr. Gordon, J. D. Stephens, Miss Butler, Master Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Butler.

Company C May See Service.

J. W. Rogers of Company C is in Fresno on a week's leave of absence, subject to call before the expiration of his furlough, however. Mr. Rogers' house was destroyed by fire Thursday week, and he came down to look after his interests. He states that the chances of Company C going to Manila are now brighter than ever. He says that Colonel Johnson is making a determined effort to have his men sent to Manila where they will see active service, rather than that of mere occupation. It was thought for a while that C would be sent to Honolulu, but it is the rumor now that the New York company will be ordered to the Paradise of the Pacific.

Ah Gow Takes French Leave.

Ah Gow, a Chinaman doing a six months' sentence for petit larceny, escaped Thursday evening from the park, where he was working. The wily Chinese made a quiet sneak when Overseer Martin was not watching him. His disappearance was not noticed until the prisoners were counted in the evening, when Gow turned up missing. Trace was found of the fugitive yesterday, and he will most likely be captured in a few days, when he will receive an additional six months for running away.

BACK FROM OMAHA

Return of Frank H. Short.

Convention of Republican League Clubs.

The Attorney Chats of the Meeting and the Exposition—California Honored.

From Saturday's Daily.

Frank H. Short, who was elected delegate-at-large to the national convention of Republican league clubs, returned to Fresno on the 12:40 train yesterday morning, after having attended the national convention at Omaha. Mr. Short was accompanied by his wife on the trip.

The convention was a very successful one and was composed of many of the most representative men of the party. During the three days' session a great deal of work was accomplished, and the meetings were very interesting.

Mr. Short felt quite elated over the result of the fight for the presidency of the national league, which was won by a Californian—Colonel Stone of San Francisco. Mr. Short enjoyed the distinction of placing him in nomination before the convention and of taking an active part in his fight. The Californian had opponents worthy of his steel. J. Cookman Boyd of Maryland and Isadore Sobell of Pennsylvania were his principal opponents, while Edward Dingley, son of the author of the famous Dingley bill, was also a candidate. Boyd and Sobell made a strong fight for the position, and Colonel Stone was urged as a president who would be satisfactory to all parties. He won on the second ballot, when the Pennsylvania delegation threw their strength to the Californian. Mr. Stone is president of the California State League and an active Republican.

Mr. Short also spoke at a Republican mass meeting held in the auditorium of the Omaha Exposition. The other speakers were Senator Thurston and a Mr. Harl. Mr. Short says that Thurston is one of the big guns in the middle-west. Mr. Short made one of his characteristic speeches on the Republican party. It had kept his promises to the people and would guide the country safely through the present crisis, and the more perplexing questions arising out of the war. He remarked that the Populists had selected a sure road to inevitable doom by its fusion policy.

The Fresno attorney also served on the committee on resolutions. The position of President McKinley was heartily endorsed. The annexation question was considered perfectly safe in the hands of a Republican President and congress.

The matter of selecting a place for the next meeting was referred to the executive committee. The cities which made claims for the convention were St. Paul, Galveston, and Los Angeles.

Mr. Short saw William Jennings Bryan in his military uniform. He is Colonel of a fine body of men. His troops gave a review at the exposition grounds the day before the California delegation arrived, and a few days afterward Colonel Bryan and his men left for Chickamauga.

In speaking of the exposition, Mr. Short remarked that the buildings and the general effect were very fine and the exposition as a whole is more pretentious than the mid-winter fair was. When the buildings were lighted up the sight was a grand one. The government exhibit was one of the most interesting features. An exhibit of particular interest at this time was the shells and projectiles used in the navy. The shells of different diameters, such as the guns of the fighting ships throw were all to be seen and also evidences of their destructiveness.

Los Angeles county, the only part of the state which was represented at the exposition, occupies one wing of the horticultural building. Mr. Short deprecated the fact that all California was not represented. It would be a splendid advertisement for the state, he said, for while the Trans-Mississippi country raises fine corn, pork and cabbages, those products do not make as attractive an exhibit as may be seen at one of California's citrus fairs.

THE VALLEY ROAD

Line From Visalia to Corcoran Junction.

Progress of the Work on the Road Across San Joaquin Tules.

By next Monday a crew of men will be put to work to build a stretch of road 23 or 24 miles long to connect the Visalia branch of the Valley road with the main line running to Bakersfield. The road will be built from Visalia to Corcoran Junction, running in a southeasterly direction. When that gap is closed the line will be practically completed in the valley.

The crew which will be put to work on the grade is now working on the Hanford line, and will be through today at the longest time and their outfit will be transported to Visalia.

Local agent Warrington states that that excellent progress is being made on the line from Stockton to San Francisco. The fascine work over the tules has been abandoned, and now three immense dredgers are throwing up the grade from the channel. The liquid mud settles down firmly, and when a layer is put along the entire length of the piece of road-bed the dredgers return to the place of beginning, where the dirt has dried and become solid, and another layer is deposited.

Real Estate Transfers.

Elizabeth J. Keller to W. H. Beasore, lots 9 and 10, blk 20, Clovis, $125.

Emma J. Pedlar et vir to J. T. Goodman, lots 10, 11, 12, and 13, blk 90, Fresno, $5000.

Carl F. Larsen to Nells Erick Larsen, w½ of ne¼; nw¼ of se¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of sec 14, t 10, r 23.

James Nicholson to Mary A. Smith, lot 116, Washington colony, $10.

Captain Nevills' Condition.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Captain W. A. Nevills, who has been seriously ill at the Palace hotel for some days past, was removed yesterday to a residence in the Western addition, which will be his future home. He is reported to be well on the road to recovery.

BUNKOED B'GOSH

Thrifty Damsels Fool the Supervisors.

Mother and Daughter on the Indigent List.

But They Were Promptly Lopped Off—Grew a Bit Sarcastic.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mrs. Eliza Baskins and Mrs. Carrie Cooper were yesterday stricken from the indigent list by the Board of Supervisors. They are colored women and were recently reinstated on the list. The wily women played a little trick on the board, and when it was discovered their names were promptly stricken from the poor roster. It developed that they were mother and daughter, Mrs. Baskins being the wife of Paul Baskins, the well known character who is studying law with a feather duster in Thompson & Prince's office. Mrs. Baskins told a sorrowful tale to the board the other day and was allowed $10 a month. Mrs. Cooper also narrated an equally pitiful story and was also allowed a monthly tener. She failed to state that she was Mrs. Baskins' daughter and lived with her mother.

When the board heard of the little dodge that had been played on them they summoned Mrs. Baskins, Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Baskins, otherwise known as St. Paul.

When questioned the wife of the saintly-cognomened law student admitted that she was Mrs. Cooper's mother and that they sort of worked the double cross on the board. Mr. Baskins stated that he was perfectly willing and able to support his wife, but that she refused to live with him. She corroborated his statement, with emphasis, declaring that she would not live wth him for any earthly consideration. She would rather obtain aid from the county.

Supervisor Ward moved that the two women be stricken from the list, which motion was promptly carried.

Mrs. Baskins, who was "mad as hops" sarcastically thanked "Mistah" Ward, and when Chairman Sayre told her never to call again she thanked him in the same tone, and with a contemptuous glare and a swish of skirts she left the room, accompanied by her daughter. "St. Paul" waited until it was reasonably safe to leave, when he quietly withdrew.

The board, which day before yesterday refused to pay Attorney Coldwell $50 in advance for appearing for Auditor Barnum in the supreme court in the Freman suit, yesterday had a change of heart and allowed him the money.

A certified copy of a judgment against the county obtained by Justice H. Z. Austin was filed and the money ordered paid.

The board voted $20 to Mrs. Roza, a Portuguese woman aged 74 years. She wants to go to Portugal and friends collected $28, to which the board added $20. She has friends in Boston, who will pay her passage across the Atlantic.

A number of road matters were also considered yesterday. Several were continued until the 5th of August. Viewers were appointed in the John W. Davis, F. Coleman and Sam Davis roads. The Neils Hansen and W. W. Ward roads were declared highways. In the C. B. Anton road the report of the viewers was accepted and the awards set aside.

FROM BENICIA.

What Fresno's Soldier Boys Are Doing.

Still Hope to be Ordered to the Front—Bits of Barrack Life.

[From the Republican's Special Correspondent.]

BENICIA, July 21.—We have all been waiting patiently for orders to move to the front, but as yet no orders to that effect have been received. We have been expecting to get as far as Honolulu at least before the war is over, but whether we shall or not seems to depend on the strength of our political pull.

In the meantime we are pursuing the regular garrison duties of killing mosquitoes, drilling, doing guard duty, eating, sleeping and kicking.

Last Friday night the two companies gave a grand military hop in honor of the three great military events of the war—Dewey's victory at Manila, Schley's complete destruction of Cervera's fleet and the success of General Shafter and his brave men at Santiago.

The first barrack, which is large and commodious, was used for the dance. Private H. T. Hutchinson, Company C's artistic decorator, directed the decorations and never before have I seen bunting and flags used to better effect than on that occasion. Hutchinson received invaluable assistance from Corporal Ed Wright, Privates Winnie Hall, Thom. Macdonough and Fred Mills.

Charlie Cronkhite mixed a large quantity of claret punch and lemonade which were dispensed during the entire evening by Fred Mills and Winnie Hall. Hi Williams provided the music, which was rendered by a band of seven pieces.

Your correspondent acted as floor director. He was assisted by Sergeant Harding and Private Winters of Company G and Sergeant Ed Magee and Corporal Ed Wright of Company C.

Fifty of Benicia's fairest daughters atended the dance and the good time they seemed to have attested their appreciation of the volunteers.

Colonel Johnson gave us until 12 o'clock to dance. He attended the Masonic lodge that night and returned at 11.30. When he saw what a good time we were having he readily extended our time till 1 o'clock.

Last Saturday was an exciting day. The news contained in the Examiner of that morning that the Sixth was to go to Honolulu reached us at 9 a.m. The entire camp was thrown into a hubbub as any ray of hope as to our getting out of this place and to the front is received with great rejoicing. Next came the paymaster. We had been looking for him for several days. The amount he paid each man for his two month's services did not amount to much, but it was better than nothing. All who could secured passes and went away for a few days.

Last week Martin Solomon, a former well known Fresnan, but now a prosperous shoe dealer of Vallejo, visited us. He was acompanied by his wife and S. Horowitz, the proprietor of the Family Shoe store in Fresno, and his wife. Mr. Solomon, like all the Vallejo people, is generous to a fault. While here he spent $20 treating the boys. As Mr. Solomon is not a candidate for office we appreciated his generosity.

Tomorrow we will visit Vallejo and judging from the arrangements for our reception we shall have a fine time.

Last Monday night at the residence of the bride's parents in San Francisco our lance corporal, Jesse Roberts, was married to Miss Alice M. Miller.

The service of the Methodist Episcopal church was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Pasadena. Corporal Charles A. Brutsch and Private David Forbes of Company C accompanied the groom to the city and the latter acted as his best man.

Miss Christy Macdonald and Miss V. Sturgess of San Francisco acted as bridesmaid and maid of honor.

As the result of a scuffle Topsy Faber has been confined to his bed for several days. He is fast convalescing owing to the tender nursing of Fred Mills and the numerous visits of Benicia ladies.

Topsy is a general favorite both in and out of camp. Private E. Schell expects to join his mother and sister at Port Costa Saturday. He will accompany them to San Francisco, where they will visit for a few days.

WILL S. SCOTT,
Co. C, 6th California Volunteers.

MAY BE A HOAX

A Note Saying Mrs. Norton Is an Heiress.

She Knows Nothing of an Alleged Legacy of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

"I don't claim it. The twenty thousand dollars may have been left me, but this is the first intimation that I have received of such good luck," said Mrs. H. B. Morton, when she was shown a note which was received at the Republican office on Thursday. The sender of the note did not sign any name. The note was evidently written by some illiterate person. It reads as follows:

"Please add to your paper that the wife of H. B. Morton is wanted. There is Twenty Thousand Dollars in Catletsburg, Lloyd Co., Ky., belongs to her and her eldest Daughter. I will enclose stamps 25c."

Mrs. Morton lives at 344 K street and if anyone has been so accommodating as to die and leave her $20,000 she has not received notice of it. The money right now would add much to the comfort of the family, which depends for a living upon the small earning made in the packing houses and at other odd jobs.

There may be some truth in the note as at one time Mrs. Morton lived in Catletsburg, Kentucky. Her first husband had relatives there and she says that it is possible that some of his kin left her the money. The eldest daughter is the child of her first husband, who was named Mims.

Mrs. Morton parted from Mims over twenty years ago. He was wealthy, but, it seems, made no provision for her or her child. She is unable to explain the note, as she says that no one in Fresno knew of her living in Catletsburg or having rich relatives there.

FRESNO HORSES.

High Style Drivers for the Germans.

A New York Buyer's Visit—Surprised at the Number of Fine Horses.

D. Seligman, a horse-buyer from New York, is in Fresno on a business trip. He has been in California for the last five weeks buying good driving animals for shipment to Germany. This week he will complete the purchase of ninety horses, which will make up the first lot ever sent direct from this state to the land of the Kaiser. The success of this first shipment will mean much for California horsemen, as it will bring a score of New York buyers here to purchase our fast driving animals. Mr. Seligman shipped the first lot of driving horses ever sent from New York to Germany six years ago, and he has had much experience in that market. He believes that California horses will take the eye of the Germans and predicts that his "pioneering" trip into this state will result in bringing many New York buyers here in the near future.

"There are more good horses in California than any other state in the Union," said Mr. Seligman when a Republican reporter asked him in regard to his experience during the last five weeks.

"The horses are well bred, have good action, excellent feet and color," he continued, "also they appear to be exceptionally sound and free from blemishes."

The horses for shipment are drivers that can go a three minute gait or under. From $50 to $100 is paid for these animals and they will bring several times that amount in Germany. The horses will be shipped by express in three cars and this will place them in New York with only a few days travel.

Mr. Seligman is surprised at the lack of attention that well bred horses receive in this state. He said that fortunes in horse flesh are being allowed to run uncared for in the pastures of Tulare, Kings and Fresno counties. With a little attention he said the animals could be put in shape and sold at good figures. Most of the horses that he has purchased are from Tulare and Kings counties.

In speaking of California Mr. Seligman said that one thing that pleased him was the opportunity to get a drink on Sundays without slipping into the side entrance of a saloon. He said that a man in New York has to go thirsty on Sundays if he is not on to the ropes.

Did Not Admire His Shape.

Hi Rapelje arrested a vagrant yesterday upon the complaint of a farmer who says that for several days past the man has loitered around his place frightening his wife and daughters. The farmer said that the man would undress and dance around in front of his house without even a fig leaf to shield him from the gaze of the women, who were alone. Yesterday the rancher followed the man to town and then called upon the officer to arrest him. It is believed that the fellow is crazy.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Anti-Fusionists Are Implacable.

The Democratic Committee's Stern Decree.

Major Dennett Perpetrates a Joke. A Sympathetic Young Man's Mistake.

From Sunday's Daily.

Here is what the political writer of the Examiner has to say concerning the split in the Populist party:

"The row between the fusion and the anti-fusion elements of the People's Party, which resulted in the bolt of the midle-of-the-roadsters from the state convention in Sacramento, may be continued to a conclusion in nearly every county in the state. The issue upon which the fight will be made will be the indorsement of Congressman Maguire or Assemblyman Shanahan for Governor. In many instances the county committees will be called upon to ratify one or the other of the nominations, or action may be taken by the county conventions. The strongest fusion counties are Fresno, Los Angeles, Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin and Santa Cruz. In these counties the sentiment for political union is strong, and there is no doubt that the fusion ticket will be indorsed. Tulare county is a middle-of-the-road center, and Butte, El Dorado, Lake, Monterey, Siskiyou, Shasta, Solano, Tehama and Yolo are claimed by the bolters. In Alameda the majority is for fusion, while in Contra Costa, Humboldt, Kern, Kings, Merced, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara and Sonoma counties the division is sharper, with the chances in favor of the fusionists."

◆ ◆ ◆

The indications certainly are that the fight betwen the anti-fusion and fusion Populists will continue to the "bitter end." The success of the fusionists in some of the counties, notably in Fresno, does not mean that they outnumber the middle-of-the-road men, but indicates merely that they succeeded in gaining control of the party organization. In Fresno county this was accomplished in the most underhanded manner. Paine, the chairman of the county central committee, was elevated to that position because he represented himself to be an out-and-out middle-of-the-roader, but when he saw that there was a chance of his securing the position of generalissimo of the court house cuspidor cohort, or some other political job of equal responsibility, by advocating fusion with the Democrats he left his middle-of-the-road brethren in the lurch. Charges of treason are also made against Dore, Van Meter and other prominent Populists who were ever ready to shed their red, red blood for principle, but who are now equally as ready to shed that and anything else for a place at the political pie counter. This, together with the many slights to which they have been subjected by the fusion men, has exasperated the middle-of-the-roaders to such a degree that reconciliation is impossible, and the outlook is that Shanahan will receive a pretty good vote in this county.

◆ ◆ ◆

A stern decree has been pasted on the water cooler in the room where the Democratic county central committee meets forbidding any member of that august body to give news of its meetings to the Republican. The severest penalties are to be imposed upon the committeeman who violates this order. These penalties are said to be as follows: First offense—Abstention from indulgence in eye-openers, appetizers, night caps, fish bait, snake poison, etc., during the remainder of the summer. Second offense—Forced loan of $5 to the campaign fund. Third offense—Forfeiture of the deputyship that has been promised the member. These penalties are certainly of Draconian severity, still the crime of giving news to a Republican paper is a great one and the offender should be severely dealt with.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Demo-Populist combine is going to be very much surprised on "the day after"—that is, on November 2d. While most of their candidates are losing strength, the Republican ticket is steadily gaining in public favor. Collins, the fusion nominee for Sheriff, is not as strong now as he was the day after his nominatioin. He does not wear as well as expected and the more he shows himself to the people the greater will be the number of persons who will come to the conclusion that "he ain't such a big man after all." Cartwright did not have the strength he had two years ago, to begin with, and as the wobbly record of the man becomes more widely known his chances of election suffer a corresponding decrease. Cosgrave should have no difficulty in beating him for County Clerk. Everts, who wants to be our next District Attorney, is already hard at work among the country folk, but in this case it will be the late bird that will catch the worm. Jones can't be defeated. And so it goes down the whole line. The fusionists will be lucky indeed if they get one of their men in, but though they realize that the conditions are against them, they pretend to be quite cheerful and will tell you with the straightest face imaginable that they expect to "sweep the county" next November.

◆ ◆ ◆

A few days ago when S. W. Marshall resigned from the county board of horticulture the Expositor expressed the opinion that it would not cause any suffering if no successor were appointed. This opinion does not seem to be shared by Supervisor Ward, for it is reported that he has a candidatet for the place in the person of W. S. McSwain, who is already enjoying a soft snap as keeper at the county insane ward. An insane ward does not appear to be the best place in the world in which to acquire even an elementary knowledge of horticulture and the closely allied science of entomology, and there are not lacking persons who solemnly declare, with uplifted hand, that McSwain does not know the difference between a tumble-bug and a teredo any more than he does the difference between a cabbage and a chophouse. If the Supervisors deem it necessary to fill the vacancy on the board of horticulture caused by the resignation of Mr. Marshall it is to be hoped that they will choose a worthy successor—one who knows something of horticulture, and not one whose only claim to the appointment is that he herded a few voters to the polls.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the bright young men on a local paper, whose grewsome occupation it is to extract money without pain from the unwary subscriber, brought much confusion upon himself and a pretty girl the other day. Going into a store in a nearby town, he requested the usual contribution from the young lady, who does the honors of the place in papa's absence. As she passed the cash over the counter the unsophisticated youth noticed that her hands were closely swathed in bandages, with only the dainty tips of a finger and thumb peeping through the outer mitten.

"Dear me," he said sympathetically, "have you burned your hands so badly?"

"Burned!" she explained, looking "you greeney" at him, "no, I'm bleaching them!"

After a prolonged stare at each other they both burst out laughing, but failed to agree as to whom the laugh was on.

◆ ◆ ◆

Young Clarence Edwards, who is serving his apprenticeship in newspaper work on the local staff of the Expositor, was the victim of a joke perpetrated by Major Dennett yesterday.

"Is there anything new today?" asked the young reporter of the Major.

"Let me see," said the Major, reflecting a moment—"ah, yes; I hear that Marshal Woy has discharged his hostlers."

Clarence rushed to Woy's livery stable and returned a few minutes later to find the Major in the same place.

"Woy didn't discharge his officers," said Clarence in an injured tone.

"I didn't say 'officers,'" replied the Major; "I said 'hostlers.'"

"Oh! and why did he discharge them?"

"Well," said the Major, with a twinkle in that wicked off eye of his, "Woy ordered them to curry the horses and they forgot the Maine!"

That was cruel, but Clarence is young and will get over it in time.

◆ ◆ ◆

It may be stated, by the way, that Clarence Edwards is a bright and energetic young man. He is a product of our high school, which has turned out some very good material, and stood high in the graduating class. He has had the advantage, besides, of a year's training at the state university, and if he is not easily discouraged he should in due time make a good position for himself in the profession. I wish him success.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Stevenson, the prince of Yosemite Jehus, did a mean thing the other day. It's unusual for John to do a mean thing, and that's why I think it worth while relating this instance of cussedness on his part. Overcome by temporary aberration of the mind, he deliberately walked into a barbershop and had his mustache shaved off. It was bad enough to give the "razoo" to so old and faithful a companion, but what aggravated the offense was his failure to first ask his wife's permission to part with his mustache.

It was late that night before he returned home, and everybody had retired. John also went to bed and slept the sleep of the just, though he didn't deserve it. In the morning he was aroused by a blood-curdling shriek, and jumping up in bed he saw Mrs. S. looking at him with surprise and fear depicted in her countenance. These emotions soon gave way to anger, and then the lady, with solemn severity, asked: "Is that you, John Stevenson?"

"It is I, dear," he answered, meekly, "who else could it be?"

"How could you dare, John—"

But let us draw the curtain over this domestic scene. John is letting his mustache grow again and it is safe to say that the next time he contemplates shaving it off he will give thirty days' notice to his better half.

◆ ◆ ◆

The girls of Columbia, Mo., can write war poetry as is war poetry, in proof of which witness the following send-off to the Columbia guards composed by a Missouri Sappho:

"Fare ye well, intrepid heroes,
  Haste to war with its alarms.
You'll return to find us sheroes
  Waiting here with yawning arms.
If the Spaniards do not plug you
  In the sanguinary fight,
Hasten back and we will hug you
  In wild spasms of delight."

If I were at the front and knew a Missouri girl was waiting for me with yawning arms, you bet I wouldn't be there long enough to give the Dons a chance to plug me. I'd become a base deserter, and at my court martial would plead the yawning arms in extenuation. The yawning arms of any girl are almost irresistible, but those of a Missouri girl—well, they are entirely irresistible.

◆ ◆ ◆

I recommend the following to those who are brave enough to make gastronomical experiment s:

"A gentleman recently astonished his hostess at an afternoon tea by refusing sugar and cream and asking for pepper and salt. She tried it and found it delightful, tasting like a most delicate bouillon."

John Valente was fined $3 by Justice St. John yesterday for trespassing on the ladies' side of the park.

A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.

"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness.

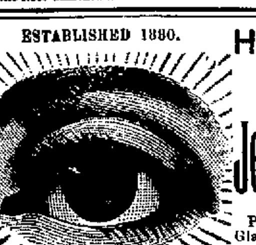
"The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds.

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

ESTABLISHED 1880.



H. C. WARNER,

A. O. WARNER.

Jeweler and Optician

Preserve your eyesight by using Smoked Glasses during the summer months.

J Street, Fiske Block, Fresno, Cal.

COOLEST SEA BREEZES, QUICKEST REACHED,

AT SANTA MONICA, CAL.

Fishing from two wharves—Delicious Surf Bathing on safe, sandy, clean beach—North Beach Bathhouse, warm plunge—Celebrated Los Angeles Military Band, free concerts every Saturday and Sunday afternoons—Ohlmeyer's Orchestra, free musicales daily—Celebrated Drives—Fine Camping Facilities—Fishing—Hunting in the Santa Monica Mountains—Bicycling—New Golf Links—New Tennis Courts—New Croquet Grounds—Polo—Yachting—Boating—Unique Fish Grill—New Management Arcadia Hotel. Special and Novel Attractions every Sunday. FRANK A. MILLER, Prop.



MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1926-28 Mariposa Street.



SWEET AS JUNE ROSES

Is the linen that is laundered with the perfection of skill for which the

Hughes ✳ Laundry

Is famous. Clean, white and spotless, and with a domestic finish that cannot be duplicated in this town, is the result of our exquisite methods and careful attention to details. FRED DODD, Proprietor.

Telephone Black 861.

War With Spain



RELIABLE WAR NEWS

IN THE GREAT

National Family Newspaper

Furnished by Special Correspondents at the Front.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Reliable — War News

Will contain all important war news of the daily edition.

Special dispatches up to the hour of publication.

Careful attention will be given to Farm and Family Topics, Foreign Correspondence, Market Reports and all general news of the World and Nation.

We furnish the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE and your favorite home paper,

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN,

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $2.50.

Send all orders to THE REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN FRESNO COUNTY

Showing the Amount Due January 1st 1898.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	No.	Date of Approval.	No. of Certificate of Purchase	Date of Certificate of Purchase	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	No. of Acres.	Description.	Amount of principal paid	Amount of principal unpaid	Amount of interest paid	Amount of interest unpaid and due Jan. 1, 1898.
Hazelton, Wesley B.	2775	Oct. 3, 1892.	12675	Nov. 21, 1892.	M. D.	12 S.	23 E.	36	320	S½	$80 00	$320 00	$95 05	$44 80
Wiedero, Henry O.	1411	July 31, 1889.	11703	Sept. 10, 1889.	"	11 S.	29 E.	16	640	All	160 00	640 00	332 27	89 60
Flagg, F. E.	4010	June 5, 1894.	13167	June 13, 1894.	"	20 S.	16 E.	36	523	All	130 75	523 00	20 95	146 44
Brooks, James	4051	Dec. 24, 1894.	13306	Feb. 13, 1895.	"	17 S.	18 E.	20		SW¼ of SW¼				
					"	"	"	28	120	E½ of NW¼	30 00	120 00	16	33 60
Wilson, G. H.	4128	Feb. 11, 1896.	13593	April 2, 1896.	"	14 S.	26 E.	16	80	N½ of NE¼	20 00	80 00	4 98	11 20

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of delinquent purchasers of State School Lands, as shown by the records of this office.

[SEAL.] M. J. WRIGHT, Register State Land Office.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRESNO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given to each and all of the persons mentioned in the above "List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County" that if the said amounts, respectively, due and delinquent, as aforesaid, are not paid in fifty (50) days after the date of this notice, an action will be commenced to foreclose the interest of the said purchasers, respectively, in the said lands described in said "List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County" and to cancel and to render null and void said certificates of purchase.

ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney of Fresno County, State of California.

Dated at Fresno this 15th day of May, 1898.

IN THE REALM OF THE KAISER

Hostile Utterances of Some Newspapers.

The Liberal Press Friendly to This Country.

Emperor William, Who is in Norway, is Kept Posted on the War.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 23.—"So far as the United States embassy here is concerned, nothing is known of any negotiations or communications whatever between the United States and German governments relative to any Spanish colonies," said Andrew D. White, United States embassador, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press. "Besides," continued Mr. White, "there has been no question at any time between this embassy and the German foreign office relative to the German desire for a coaling station in the Philippines, nor for possession of any of the islands there, neither has there been any discussion of Germany's wish to secure any other Spanish colonies. To express such wishes, which we are unaware of, would be at the present moment, above all, premature. There have been important negotiations begun between the United States and Germany but it is too early to talk about that now."

From another source the correspondent of the Associated Press hears that the negotiations to which Mr. White refers relate to the tariff bill. He has been unable to obtain an official confirmation of this at the German foreign office. Emperor William is kept continually informed of all events connected with the war between the United States and Spain and of the developments at Washington, Madrid and Berlin. Regular reports are sent to him to points on the Norwegian coast, where he makes stops while on his tour of Norway. A large batch of dispatches containing the latest news of the war was sent this week by special courier to Digormullon.

Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, is absent on summer leave, but he is expected back in a fortnight. The tone of the German press this week is less friendly to the United States than the week before, and the latest developments in the war have been in many cases commented upon in a rather sarcastic spirit. TheLiberal press, though, has adopted, generally speaking, a fair and more neutral tone. The Vossische Zeitung printed an editorial in which it intimated it wished the United States speedy success, and referred to the "unbroken friendship existing for so many years between the two countries."

Other Liberal papers of importance, like the Magdeburg Zeitung and the Weser Zeitung, express themselves in the same vein.

Referring to the failure of the late sugar conference and to the agreement between France and the United States regarding the tariff reductions, the Kreuz Zeltung says:

"Should America refuse to grant those tariff reductions to Germany and the other European states, as well, in spite of the most favored nation treaties, there will be serious complications. To refuse this to Germany would be all the more unfair, since America was made to share, when we concluded our commercial treaties of 1892, in the large reductions that were then in force, without being asked to grant us any equivalent."

It is a well known fact in diplomatic circles in Berlin that the relations between the regent of Lippe-Dotmold and the Emperor of Germany have been extremely strained since the Emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Adolph of Schumberg-Lippe, was ousted from the office, owing to the final decision rendered against him by the court of arbitration, presided over by the King of Saxony, and alleged instances of the Emperor's ill-will towards the now regent of Lippe-Detmold, have been current here for some time past.

The condition of the mad King Otto of Bavaria has grown worse during the last few days and a special committee of physicians has been sent to examine into the sufferer's condition and report upon it to the Prince Regent Luitpold.

The German foreign office has decided to make an inquiry into the case of the correspondent of the Frankfurt Anzeiger, who, it is reported here, has been expelled from Santiago de Cuba by the American authorities.

Weyler Talks.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

The government has ordered the censors everywhere to prohibit the printing of any news of the declarations of any generals or officials. It was forced to do so because several generals including Weyler, Polijavle, Lopez Dominguez and Carleja have publically censured Admiral Cervera and General Toral for not having properly employed the forces under them, both to prolong resistance and to inflict heavier losses upon and cause greater embarrassment to the enemy who was in anything but an easy position at Santiago.

Drowned in the San Joaquin.

STOCKTON ,July 23.—Early this morning a man called at the residence of Mr. Blossom, who owns a gasoline launch, and asked him to go with him to Middle river, one of the forks of the San Joaquin, to bring to Stockton the body of a woman who had been accidently drowned. Mr. Blossom left immediately, and only meagre particulars could be learned. It seems a gust of wind struck the schooner and threw the boom over to one side and knocking the woman and two men into the water. The woman was drowned and one of the men badly injured.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

Splendid Prospects on the American Side.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 23.-One hundred and thirteen Klondikers who arrived at Victoria this morning on the steamer Garonne. reached here this afternoon. The most conservative estimate places the amount of gold they brought at half a million dollars. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Portland, Oregon, says there are many who have largeamounts while on the other hand many are coming out broke. H. N. Jacobson of Sacramento, Cal., is said to have $55,000 and is probably the largest individual holder of the yellow stuff. Of two brothers of Philadelphia, who are reported to have $70,000 each in dust, the story is told that they refused to put their treasure in the steamer's safe. They guarded it all the way down, taking watches of six hours each. They said they were going to take it to the Philadelphia mint and would not let it get out of their sight one moment until they arrived here.

O. L. Williams, of Seattle, who has been in Alaska two years, had two sacks containing about $50,000.

H. G. Sibray, of Portland, only credits the entire party with $175,000. Mr. Sibray, with four others was capsized while floating down the Klondike river in a small boat. All lost what they had made during the winter. The hardships in that country, he says, cannot be over estimated.

'There is plenty of gold there," said he, "and a few good claims, but thousands of claims will not pay the recording fee."

The steamer Garonne collected $20,000 in dust for passage money from St. Michaels to Victoria.

Edward Alward, who has spent five years in Alaska and who was one of the few who remained in his claim in American territory, when the rush to the Klondike occurred, returns with nealy $50,000 of Forty-Mile dust taken from his claim on Napoleon Gulch. He says that within a few years, diggings will be developed on American territory that will surpass those of the Klondike.

A NOVEL SUIT.

Uncle Sam Will be Charged With Lack of Patriotism.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The World says:

A lawyer has been retained by the steamship companies who were unsuccessful bidders for transporting the 22,000 captured prisoners from Santiago to Spain, and will begin action today to have the contract made by the government with the Campagnia Trans-Atlantique Espanola set aside. The ground taken is that the successful bidder is a licensed corporation of a nation with which the United States are at war and that according to a measure passed by the Spanish cortes one-half of the receipts of every corporation doing business under the Spanish government must be surrendered to the government to help defray the expenses of the war. By letting the contract to a Spanish corporation the United States government indirectly pays in to the Spanish treasury an amount equal to one-half the correct stipulation. Also that the government thereby releases from blockade all of the enemy's vessels to be used in the transportation from the neutral ports where they are now in shelter.

RIDDELL'S HUMOR.

Blew Himself Up As the Chinese Did.

SAN JOSE, July 23.—Constable J. D. Martin telephoned the Coroner this morning from Mountain View that one John Ridell had blown himself up in his cabin there and had been cremated.

The Constable said a loud explosion was heard in the cabin and some one went to investigate. They knocked at the door when Ridell called out: "Stay out. there's going to be more and worse explosions."

The party investigating was afraid to venture in and left. In a few moments a terrific explosion was heard and the cabin began to burn furiously. A number of persons rushed to the scene but could not enter the cabin because of the fire. The Constable stated over the telephone that the man could be seen lying in the fire and slowly being cremated as there was no water or any means of combatting the fire. Coroner Secord left at once for the scene. No particulars further were given by the Constable. Later a special message to the Herald said the man had dynamite in his cabin for blowing up stumps and this was what he used. It is added that he was drunk. This affair was near New Mountain View, at the junction of the Alviso and Mountain View roads.

A Millionaire's Note Forged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.- A sensational probate case involving a million dollar estate and charges of forgery to get possession of it has been commenced and will come up for trial in a few days.

A note for $100,000 with interest due to the amount of nearly $250,000 has been presented against the estate of William Murdock, the millionaire rancher of Glenn county.

Payment has been refused on the ground that the note is a forgery and the trial is set for next Monday.

William Murdock was well known in San Francisco and it was in this city, the representatives of the estate claim, that the plot was hatched by Mary Helen Murdock, a wife of a cousin of he deceased and several others who will support its authenticity.

The note has been submitted to some of the best handwriting experts in the city and they agree that it is a forgery and will so testify.

If the suit fails there may be some criminal prosecutions for forgery.

Miles May Land Today.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Miles is now east of Cape Haytien, and having passed Mole St. Nicholas, beyond the reach of cable stations for a day or two. it is assumed by the war department that all is well with him and that his flagship, the Yale, with the remainder of the fleet, will cast anchor tomorrow morning in Porto Rican waters at the point selected. Thus it may again happen that Sunday, which has heretofore been so lucky a day for American military and naval operations during this war, will be further distinguished as a day upon which the Porto Rican campaign will be instituted. The navy is now actively co-operating with the army in making a success of the Miles expedition and will use every effort to land his troops. Unfortunately nearly all the available boats of Sampson's fleet were damaged in many cases beyond service in making the landing at Santiago, but it is expected that their loss will not be severely felt now that lighters have been provided.

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS

Dun's and Bradstreet's Reports.

New Openings for West India Trade.

Cereal Exports Continue Very Satisfactory—Texas Wheat Shipped to California.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Midsummer conditions still govern most lines of trade and manufacture, but the volume of business as indicated by bank clearings shows little decrease, and is evidently considerably in advance of previous years at this time. A feature of the trade this week is the better demand reported for wool east and west. largely confined, it is true, to a few grades of wool . This appearance of activity has given a decidedly more hopeful tone to this business which, however, is not heard from in the manufacturing branch.

Eastern wool markets are relatively the lowest in the world and stocks now held, it is claimed, cannot be replaced at lower prices here or abroad. Indications that important developments may shortly be witnessed in the iron trade accumulate. The statistical position of pig iron has been strengthened by the curtailment of production and the reduction of stocks, following a production of an average of nearly 1,000,000 tons a month since January 1st.

Dullnes has been a feature of the cereal markets. Old wheat supplies are rapidly decreasing while the new crop movement, although in excess of last year, does not reach the proportions expected. The shipping of Texas wheat to California is one effect of the shortage of supplies reported Another feature of the business situation is the active preparation making in the coast shipping trade for the large business with West Indian points, which is expected to develop as a result of military and naval operations. The renewal of sailings by coastwise vessels and the practical disappearance of war risks are accompanying features.

Rather more attention is given the Klondike as a result of reported heavy arrivals of gold at the coast points and estimates of a season's output valued at $20,000,000 are current. Rather more animation is looked for in the outfitting trade as a result thereof, but advices from Alaska are not wholly favorable, as is proved by reports that large numbers of unsuccessful propectors are anxious to get out of the country.

Following the usual semi-annual crop of small business embarrassments, failures have again dropped to normal summer proportions the total number for the week just closed being 188, 50 fewer than last week and 32 fewer than in this week a year ago.

Cereal exports continue to be of a satisfactory volume; wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,303,469 bushels as against 2,910,827 bushels last week and compared with 1,976,828 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897.

NEW YORK, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Company, in their weekly review of trade tomorrow, will say: A state of war does not disturb business. But reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the past 12 months that a decrease was inevitable and the granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet, compared with last year.

After the surrender at Santiago barely a week of rest has preceded the sailing of the Porto Rico forces, but meanwhile the proclamation opening Santiago to trade on terms singularly favorable to the inhabitants there and the efforts to build up business in Eastern Cuba, are occupying the thoughts of many enterprising firms. Reduction of one-half in the tax heretofore paid, with honest instruction of Spanish administration, brings home to Cuban residents the meaning of the charge and they also learn to use money which appears just as good as gold, which for them is a long step forward.

In the stagnant midsummer season, with business larger than ever before, the great manufacturers nearly all share the gain. Once before, in 1895, with an extraordinarily small movement prior to July, the shipment of boots and shoes was larger than this year, but in no other year have shipments in three weeks of July been as large. Only 5,253,200 pounds of wool was sold last week, and in three weeks only 12,879,900 pounds at the three chief markets, of which 8,720,700 pounds were domestic, against 34,124,700 pounds last year and 23,347,550 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, 18,599,000 pounds being domestic.

The iron manufacture seems to be on the verge of another revolution, since bessemer pig is held by curtailment of production on the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys at $10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at prices unknown; 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at $14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy and includes for the week 3500 tons at Chicago in the contracts and 7800 at Pitsburg in four others, while the plate mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in coast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 pounds of pig in a year, may presently be cured.

Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 11½ cents and the output of the last half year has been 120,447 tons American against 4840 tons foreign, although three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded the American. Tin at 15.55 cents and lead at 3.92½ cents are both a shade weaker.

With abatement of foreign needs and prospects of excellent crops in many foreign countries, wheat has declined during the week 3 cents in price, notwithstanding exports from Atlantic ports amounting to 1,397,072 bushels against 1,516,997 bushels last year and from Pacific exports 57,755 bushels against 89,923 bushels last year. Total exports for three weeks have been 7,399,259 bushels, flour included, against 5,194,488 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States against 227 last year and 17 in Canada against 28 last year.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MILES AND HIS BIG FLOTILLA

Now Off the North Coast of Hayti.

They May Reach Porto Rico Today.

The War Department Silent About the Landing—Ships Boats Are Scarce.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Miles' expedition, in all probability, is now in the Mona passage between Hayti and Porto Rico and will be in sight of the landing point in the morning. While this is the expectation of Secretary Alger for prudential reasons, the war department declines to make any comment as to the accuracy of the various guesses that have been made in the effort to ascertain just what point has been selected for the landing place. There is likely to be a lapse of a day or two between the arrival of the expedition and the notification of the fact to the department unless some merchant vessel crossing to St. Thomas should sight the American flotilla. After that, however, the department will be in the closest communication with General Miles for it will possess itself of a cable connecting General Miles' headquarters directly with the department. Some parts of the Porto Rico expedition have been delayed for a few days beyond the dates fixed for their departure, but in view of the difficulties of handling large bodies of men and supplies for them, this is not surprising. Thus Schwan's troops got away only today from Tampa, though it was believed they started yesterday, while the most numerous detachment of the whole expedition, the first division, under General Brooke, will not be able to clear from Newport News before Monday. Still it is believed that they will arrive at Porto Rico in good season, and it will certainly facilitate an orderly and comfortable landing for the troops to have them land in detachments instead of in one vast army, as in the case of Shafter's army at Santiago.

SHAFTER SILENT.

Doubt is cast upon reports of recent exciting events among the Cubans at or near Santiago, owing to the failure of General Shafter to make any report upon them and inasmuch as he has made less important subjects, matter of dispatches, it is hard to understand why he should fail to mention an event of such importance as the reported attack by Garcia upon Spanish troops on their way to surrender to Shafter.

ASTOR COMING HOME.

The war department is now, while keeping a close eye upon General Miles' expedition, looking with interest for detailed reports from General Shafter, telling of the engagement preceding and leading up to the surrender of Santiago. It was reported today that Colonel J. J. Astor of Shafter's staff was due in Washington, bringing with him the full capitulations signed by the comissioners and it was expected that Shafter's preceding reports would accompany them. However, up to the close of the official hours, which today, to the relief of the hard-worked clerks, was 3 o'clock for the first time in many months, the officer did not appear and the department does not know where he is.

Some of the papers have come from Sampson, but to the great disappointment of the navy department, the reports closed on the day before the famous naval battle. Some points of interest contained in them will be given to the public in the course of a day or two, but they will relate only to the several fights between the squadron and the shore batteries.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

It is the purpose of the war department to begin at once the execution of the plans devised by Secrtary Alger for the creation of reserve camps and boards of staff officers are now engaged in various localities looking after suitable camp-sites and making preliminary arrangements for acquiring the right to use those places and arranging for water supplies. The intention is not to be caught through any contingency with large numbers of troops at central points in the midst of an epidemic of any kind with no place to which to remove them.

LAURELS FOR DEWEY.

The state department today completed the engrossment of the joint resolution adopted by congress extending the thanks of that branch of the government to Admiral Dewey for his notable achievements in the Philippines. These were transmitted to the navy department which will forward them to the admiral along with the degree of L.L.D., conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

ON THE WAY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The war department tonight received the following:

"PORT TAMPA, July 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: The transports Arkadia, Whitney, Miller, Flotilda and Cherokee, with General Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12:30 o'clock today with two light batteries, Seventh artillery, one troop Second cavalry, two companies Eleventh infantry, full regiment Nineteenth infantry and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which can easily overtake the batteries, cannot sail before 10 o'clock tomorrow. It will carry ten companies of the Eleventh infantry, about 400 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train and Red Cross ambulances.

"JOHN I. ROGERS,
"Brigadier General Volunteers."

MORE SPANISH PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The war department tonight received the following from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 6:25 p.m.—Headquarters Fifth Army Corps—Adjutant General, Washington: Colonel of engineers Spanish army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French consul there that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included. Not crediting it he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6000 well prisoners here and 1600 sick in hospital. Expect 2000 men in tomorrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send an officer tomorrow or next day with one of General Toral's to receive surrender at Guantanamo and then go to Sagua and Baracoa to receive surrender there. Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000.

"SHAFTER.
"Major General Commanding."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Major General Merriam, in selecting the troops for the steamers Scandia and Arizona, is carrying out the policy of Major General Otis. The troops selected by the latter for the St. Paul will again be designated to sail on her, as General Merriam does not care to disappoint their expectations. The St. Paul may get off in about five days, possibly not for a week. There has been no choice of the troops for the Scandia and Arizona yet.

It will take about ten days to prepare these two vessels. The Scandia needs so much plumbing that she is somewhat behind the Arizona, but an endeavor will be made to get the two transports off together.

The third battalion of the second regiment of engineers, Major Langfitt commanding, has been designated for duty at Honolulu, and will be sent almost immediately, if transportation can be secured for them. Lieutenant Barker, commanding the First New York volunteers, will leave the city by the end of next week on the Humboldt, which is due to arrive here on Thursday. He will take one battalion of his regiment with him.

SACRAMENTO THE PLACE.

The Republican State Central Committee Makes Choice.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Republican state central committee met this afternoon at the Golden Gate hall to consider the call recommended by the executive committee and such other business as might come up.

The meeting was well attended, nearly all of the leading Republican politicians of the state being present.

The Republican executive committee congratulated President McKinley upon the wisdom and masterly statecraft with which he had guided the affairs of the nation and especially in the war wit Spain and the annexation of Hawaii, under whose administration the country is already reaping the benefit of prosperity.

The committee recommended that the state convention be called August 23 to nominate officers and select a new state committee. It apportioned one delegate to each 200 votes cast for D. E. McKinley for elector in 1896 and one additional delegate for each fraction of 100 or over, the delegates chosen to be delegates to the conventions of the districts from which they are elected.

Sacramento's committee of citizens had done some good work since its arrival yesterday, and when the convention came to order it was generally conceded that it would be chosen as the place for the convention.

It was resolved that all delegates shall be elected at primaries or caucuses called by the county committee for htat purpose. Primary elections must be held in all counties having three or more assembly districts. This includes San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara and Los Angeles counties. Ten days notice of such caucuses or primary must be given.

The selection of the place for the holding of the next convention was quickly decided in favor of Sacramento.

DINGLEY'S VIEWS.

The Maine Statesman on the Philippines Question.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Representative Dingley of Maine, who has been in the city as one of the members of the Canadian-American commission when asked today " What do you think will be the solution of the Philippine problem? „ replied:

"No one can tell at this time. Events adjust themselves, and sometimes in a sudden and unexpected manner.

"I feel sure, however, that there is no foundation for the alleged European interference in whatever program this government may adopt for the Philippines. I believe the rumored protest of the powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism but their action, I believe, will not go beyond bounds.

"I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a supposition would be untenable. This government is at war with Spain, and we have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we contemplated seizing and holding Spanish territory on the continent of Europe, it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They have no right, however, to object to the harassing of the coast and commerce by a fleet."

SHAFTER'S ARMY.

No Conclusion Reached as to Its Disposition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Rumors of various kinds have been in circulation as to the disposition of General Shafter's army, but the war department has not come to any conclusion as yet in the matter. A sufficient force is to be kept at Santiago to maintain the position the United States has taken and to preserve order. While there is yellow fever infection in the army no attempt will be made to bring the troops to the United States. The war department, it may be intimated, is now bending every effort to secure for General Shafter's army an ample supply of nutritious food and also will see that the soldiers have a rest and careful attention so that they may get in the very best condition. The medical corps is now making a careful examination of the army with a view of advising the department at to the best methods of restoring the sick to health and preventing any further spread of the disease. It is not believed at the department that any large number of troops will be necessary at Santiago after the Spanish prisoners have been deported, but the department awaits further developments before deciding upon any course in reference to General Shafter's army.

Warning to Klondikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The treasury department has issued a warning to prospectors bound for Alaska to beware of certain transportation companies which are operating at various points throughout the country. A number of these companies have advertised that they outfit prospectors and convey them, with their freight, to points in Alaska for a certain amount, but fail to abide by the terms of their contract, leaving many of the prospectors stranded in the Alaskan wilderness without food or money.

The editor of the Evans City ,Pa., Globe, writes:"One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

AN EIGHT-INCH IS BIG ENOUGH

No More Use For Heavy Guns.

The Wrecks of Cervera's Squadron.

Expert Examination Shows That Only Two Twelve Inch Projectiles Struck the Mark.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.]

OFF SANTIAGO, July 23.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion has been dissolved by the examination of the destroyed warships," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remnants of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"Of four ships examined, three had been blown up by their magazines," he continued, "and of these, one had every magazine exploded, and torpedoes in addition, yet on none of them was there the same effect as that produced by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel and little bulging of the plates except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly altogether upward, in some cases the protective deck being left, but outside of the springing of a few plates, the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships, three of which were burned and their magazines exploded, was made, first for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery, and secondly to find the effect of internal explosion. Both subjects bore upon the Maine incident as noted above and the awful effect of well-aimedshots was demonstrated in the destruction of the fleet. When it is remembered that the Almirante Oquendo and the Infanta Maria Teresa were both sunk within forty minutes of the time they left the entrance of Santiago harbor, the work of American gunners may well be considered as remarkable. The Almirante Oquendo was struck over fifty-five times and the Infanta Maria Teresa thirty-seven times, but by larger projectiles. The record of damage to these ships is one of great interest. The fight started at a range of 6000 yards, or three miles. At 200 yards or 2500 yards two torpedo boats and two cruisers were annihilated. The closest fighting was done at 1100 and 1000 yards by the Brooklyn and Vizcaya, with annihilating effect on the Spanish ship. But two projectiles larger than eight inch struck a vessel, both of these, either 12 or 13 inch,beingput through the Infanta Maria Teresa. The eight inch, six inch, five inch and six-inch pounder projectiles did the bulk of the work and were frightfully destructive. Some idea of the effect can be obtained from a brief summary of the injuries to each ship as found by the examining board. The board had upon it capable men as Executive Officer Roger of the Iowa; Executive Officer Maso of the Broklyn, an expert on the effect of shells on armor; Lieutenant Huessler of the Texas, who has made some splendid improvements in gun firing on that ship and Naval Constructor Hobson of the Merrimac fame, who has a reputation for knowledge of ship construction. Briefly these findings follow:

Cristobal Colon, battleship, first class, with six inches of steel for protection, not only on the water line but around the six-inch guns. This ship was hit with large projectiles but six times, as she kept out of range nearly the whole time, passing behind the other ships for protection and finally making a run for it. The hits were made by the Brooklyn and Oregon. One eight-inch shell went into the portside of the wardroom and left by the starboard without exploding, but cleaned out everything in the room. A five-inch shell hit just above the armor belt and a six-inch struck her on the bow. None of the injuries were sufficient to put her out of action, not as serious as those received by the Brooklyn, at one time her sole antagonist. The assertion that the Brooklyn was overhauling her and the Oregon's terrific 13-inch guns were striking nearer and nearer and that escape was impossible seems to be the correct explanation of her surrender.

The Vizcaya is of the same class battleship as the Texas and the Maine. She carries two 11.5 inch guns and ten 5.5 inch guns, with protections 10 and 12 inches thick, double and treble of that of the Brooklyn. This ship was the special prey of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, although the Texas after her destructive work on the Oquendo and Teresa added a little at long range. The Vizcaya, exclusive of one pounder and rapid fire hits which swept her deck was hit by large projectiles fourteen times and by six-pounders eleven times.

The eight-inch guns of the Brooklyn and Oregon and the six-inch guns on the Oregon and the five-inch on the Brooklyn tore her structure above the armor belt almost into shreds, while the six-pounders and one-pounder made it too warm for men to stand at the guns. The Texas got in a few six-inch shots and the Iowa landed a couple of four-inch. None of the 13 or 12-inch shell struck her.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, the flagship, of the same build as the Vizcaya, was badly punctured and was the only one of the four ships hit by 12 or 13-inch projectiles. She has two of that size clean through her and the position of one would tend to demonstrate that it was fired by the Texas. An 8-inch shell, undoubtedly from the Brooklyn, because she was the only ship in line with the Maria Teresa's head as she turned westward, entered just forward of the beam on the port side and, exploding inside, cleaned out the deck with four gun crews. This is the shot that Cervera said came from the Brooklyn and set fire to the ship. The Teresa's difficulty, and one that compelled her hurried surrender, was that all her mains were cut and she was unable to extinguish the fires that were driving her men from the guns.

The Almirante Oquendo, an armored cruiser same class as the Vizcaya and Teresa, went through the most terrible ordeal of any of the ships, except the torpedo boats. Her upper works were one ragged mass of cut-up steel and her decks were covered with dead and dying. She was hit on the portside four times by eight-inch shells, three times by four-inch shells, probably from the Iowa, twice by six-inch and forty-two times by six-pounders. The innumerable number of one-pounders that struck her show that she met the fire of the entire fleet as she turned last out of the harbor. The torpedo boats followed her and the secondary battery shots intended for them hit her. When she turned to the shore it was in a dilapidated condition.

One of the findings of the board of survey was that an eight-inch shell had struck the forward turret just where the gun opening was and that every man in the turret was killed, the officer standing in the firing hood being still in that position. Another fact learned was that the torpedoes in some of the ships were already loaded in the tubes and prepared to fire.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Lieutenant Hobson's visit is expected to bring about an enlargement of the plans for saving the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and some of the other stranded ships of Cervera's squadron. The department had already acted on the recommendation of Admiral Sampson, but these coming by mail and telegraph were necessarily limited, while the complete information brought by Lieutenant Hobson, based on personal observations and on expert knowledge of conditions, enabled the department to get a much more thorough idea of the scope of this wrecking project and the possibilities of saving the ships. The Colon is lying on a terraced beach, only about one-half of her hull being on shore, while other half is overhanging in deep water. It has been found that a portion of the ship on shore can be raised without much difficulty, but the overhanging creates a problem, as it causes a balance or leverage which interferes with the work on that part of the hull ashore. To meet this it is now proposed to adopt an engineering scheme, on considerably broader lines than the usual wrecking devices. It will embrace a system of air bags and pontoons floated underneath the overhanging and gradually buoying it upward until the strain on the shore end of the hull is relieved. In this way it is hoped that the work of raising can proceed on the overhanging and on shore simultaneously and that the big steel hull thus can be brought to an even keel and floated.

SPANISH WAR METHODS.

An Infernal Machine Placed on an American Supply Vessel.

NEW YORK, July 25.—It has been learned that on the last trip of the Port Victor, an American supply vessel, an infernal machine was found concealed in the cargo.

The box was made of 2½ lumber and was jointed and grooved. It was 18 inches high, 20 inches wide, 9 feet long.

When the box was opened another box made of the same kind of lumber and nearly as large was found inside. This was opened and inside was found the dynamite. The upper part of the inside of the box was lined with numerous wires connected with a clock-like mechanism as described by the captain's letter, though the letter did not state at what time the mechanism had been set to be exploded.

Captain Brickley wrote that he and the steward threw the box overboard. They did not inform any one else on the ship of the occurrence with the exception of an expert officer, who examined the machine for Captain Brickley.

The Port Victor is known as transport No. 2. She carried 800 tons of Red Cross stores as well as a large quantity of supplies from the United States commissary department. At Tampa she was to have taken on 4500 quarters of fresh beef.

DARING OUTRAGE.

An American Lad Killed by Mexican Convicts.

SAN DIEGO, July 25. — Christobal Crosthwaite, the 16-year-old son of Philip Crosthwaite, one of the pioneers of this section, was shot through the heart Friday morning about sixty miles from Ensenada.

The cold-blooded murderers of this young man were three escaped Mexican military convicts, and the incidents leading to the atrocious deed are explained as follows:

Crosthwaite and another young man named Macaleer, son of Chris Macaleer, an old settler in lower California, left Ensenada several days ago to herd cattle in the Barbon valley.

Friday morning just before the young men breakfasted the three convicts rode into camp, and although the young men recognized them as dangerous characters they were treated with the utmost courtesy and joined in the meal prepared. When the breakfast was cleared away Crosthwaite left the party to get his horses to prepare for the work. Hardly had his back been turned when one of the convicts sent a bullet whizzing through his heart.

Young Macaleer instantly realized his danger and dashed into the brush close by, thereby saving his life.

Before the convicts left they stripped their victim of all his clothes and robbed the tent of everything might be of service to them.

Half crazed with fear and almost dead from exhaustion young Macaleer reached Ensenada that night and told the story. A posse of several bands of rurales and about fifty citizens started in pursuit.

Incendiary Fires in Stockton

STOCKTON, July 25.—Stockton was visited by four fires last night, at least two of which are believed to be incendiary. An ante-room in Bersaglieri hall, in which that society, the Verein Eintracht, the Frau Verein Court Stockton Circle, Companions of F. of A, held their meetings was gutted. The alarm was sounded about midnight, and while the firemen were at work the Terminal City Wheelmen Clubrooms in the Odd Fellows building was discovered to be on fire. In the former fire regalia and books of the orders named were destroyed and the other fire furniture and a large silver trophy cup, was destroyed. Both fires were evidently incendiary. This is the second time the latter building has been set on fire within a year. The other two fires were outside the city limits in the additions.

Drowned in the Cosumnes.

SACRAMENTO, July 25.—A young man named Stewart Warner, whose home was in Oakland, was drowned in the Cosumnes river yesterday near Franklin. Young Warner who had been camping out with some friends, was leading a horse in the river. He stepped into a den hole in the channel, and being unable to swim, was drowned before assistance could reach him. The remains were brought to this city and are now in the morgue.

The New War Bonds.

WASHIUGTON, July 25.—The first shipment of the new war bonds was made today. They consisted of 1000 bonds of $20 each and 1000 bonds of $500 each. Subscribers in amounts larger than $500 will not begin to receive their bonds until after September 1st. From that date on, the bonds will be put in the hands of the larger subscribers quite rapidly since, numerically speaking, they aggregate less than one-third of the number of small subscribers. In the meantime, the larger subscribers will be officially notified by the treasury department when and how payments in addition to the two-per cent deposit will be required and before remitting funds they are required to await such notice. Much confusion will thereby be avoided.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitts Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

PRIMITIVE WAYS

O. J. Woodward Tells of Cairo.

His Return From a Journey Abroad.

How Zante Currants are Cured—France and Germany Favor Spain.

O. J. Woodward, the well-known banker, has returned to Fresno after a six months' tour through foreign lands. He was accompanied on his travels by his wife and daughter, who arrived home with him on last Sunday. A delightful trip was made through strange lands and many points of historic interest were visited. When the war with Spain commenced the little party of Americans were in Cairo, viewing the quaint city with narrow winding streets and picturesquely garbed population. The Americans were enthusiastic over the war and no doubt if a "popular loan" office had been opened up in the old town quite a block of bonds would have been taken in a very short time.

"We were in Spain just before the outbreak of war," said Mr. Woodward, "and the people were in a surly mood. We stopped at Malaga and other points in Southern Spain. Several times the irrespressible small boy would let us know of his hatred of the Americanos by throwing stones at us. I intended to return to Spain and study the raisin situation around Barcelona, where the bulk of the Spanish crop is raised, but war broke out while we were in Egypt. This caused us to defer the visit.

"Gibraltar, with its immense fortifications, was visited. It is said that $5,000,000 a year is expended in keeping up the fortress. The Alhambra at Granada was also visited. It is beautiful, but there is a general air of decay about the place."

From Spain the party went to Algiers, where the old Moorish architecture in the part of the town built before the French occupation was viewed. Mr. Woodward says that the tourists were inclined to make a great deal over the old town, but he likes modern architecture better. Naples and the Isle of Malta afforded much of interest. The cave where St. Paul lived, or is supposed to have lived, was visited.

The trip through Greece was very enjoyable. The king's palace was visited, but the inquisitive Americans were not allowed to enter the grounds because the potentate and his lady were taking a spin on their wheels. Ten to one they were riding American whels, as Mr. Woodward says bikes from the United States are considered to be superior in all foreign countries. The primitive method of working was rather surprising to the Fresnan, who is used to seeing things done in the best and easiest manner. He says that the methods used in farming are particularly crude. The Zante currants are dried on the ground instead of on trays, thus causing a great deal of waste. The vines are so close together and planted so haphasard that a plow cannot be used in cultivating the ground. Hoes are used entirely as a means of stirring the soil and keeping down weeds.

The tour through Egypt and the Holy Land was one that left many impressive memories. Cairo, the pyramids and Jerusalem were points on the line of travel. The streets of Cairo are narrow and crooked. Camels carrying burdens as in ye olden time pass back and forth, and the ass is much in evidence. During his stay in the city Mr. Woodward did not observe one wagon. A few carts were in use. The people follow the mode of living in vogue thousands of years ago. Women sit at the spinning wheel and turn out garments like their dark-skinned ancestors of old.

The river Jordan, a rapid stream, sung about in the hymn books, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and many other points in the Holy Land were visited by the Fresnans. The natives were seen lifting water from the river by hand for the purpose of irrigating their lands. The country is well populated with pilgrims who have sought the Holy Land as a place to die, imagining that their journey to heaven will be only momentary because of their taking flight from this favored spot.

Smyrna, Ephesus, the temple of Diana, Pompeii and other points were on the line of travel. France, Germany and England were also visited. The French and Germans appeared to be hostile to America. However, in France the people were complaining because the usual number of Yankee tourists were not at the resorts of the country. In England the general public seemed enthusiastic over every American triumph in the war with Spain. In London the Stars and Stripes were unfurled side by side with the Union Jack on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Woodward brought back with him a number of curios, among other things being a beautiful flag from each country that he visited.

"There is one thing that you might state in closing," he said, "and that is if a person leaves California to see beautiful scenery he makes a great mistake."

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Unofficial Description of Army Life at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—From Santiago, under date of July 8th, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the President, has written a personal letter describing conditions there. It was written a week after the battles of El Caney and San Juan. The Red Cross was then aiding in the care of the wounded and feeding the thousands of fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed great gratitude that they were given the same attention that Americans received. One surgeon who dressed the wounds of two hundred American and Spanish soldiers, told Mrs. Porter that nearly all of the Spanlards were hit two or three times, while as a rule, the Americans received a single wound, indicating a difference of marksmanship.

The letter speaks of the high estimate the soldiers have of General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, who they say, always have a good word to say to them. The white soldiers also pay tribute to the bravery of the colored troops, but complain because the Cubans, familiar with the Spaniards' tactics, did not prevent the Spanish bushwhacking.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cureproduces immediateresults. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

HERE DRIVEN OUT

Sheep Ejected From the Parks.

Many Flocks on the Verge of Starvation.

Were Taken to Scant Pastures Over the Range—Reservation Scandal.

Exce Thursday's Daily.

The sheepherders with their flocks are being driven out of the Sequoia and Yosemite national parks by Special Agent Zevely, assisted by a large force of deputies. The strong arm of the government is being used to oust the trespassers who went to the mountains to secure feed for their sheep because pasturage could not be had anywhere else. E. M. Augustine, who came down from the Minarets this week, claims that over 170,000 sheep have been driven from the parks since Special Agent Zevely commenced the work of ejecting the trespassers about a month ago. The government officials have taken the names of the owners of the sheep, the herders, the employes, and it is said that suits will be commenced to secure damages from the sheep men. The deputies state that it is expected to secure judgment for enough to pay all expenses incidental to the ejectment of the intruders.

While at a box in the Minaret district Augustine was caught with 2000 sheep belonging to S. F. Pimental in his possession by a deputy. He was ordered to take the sheep from the park and the deputy relieved him of his gun. Augustine was informed that the gun would be sent to Wawona. He went into the park last spring with 2500 sheep and on July 5th lost 500 of them during a snow storm. Augustine brought the sheep down from the hills and he has been looking for pasturage for them, but without success. The animals have subsisted since leaving the park upon the feed along the roadsides and on the ditch banks.

Augustine says that thousands of sheep will perish from starvation because of being deprived of the pasturage in the mountains. He estimates that 150,000 sheep have been driven from the parks back over the Sierras into Inyo and Mono counties. There is but little feed on the ranges east of the Sierra Nevada, except the short pickings on the white sage brush which has already been eaten almost to the ground. The sheep will perish by the thousands in that part of the country.

The sheep men on the forest reservations are not being ejected, but the pasturage on the reservations is all taken up, so that sheep from the park could not be driven there for feed. This left but little choice in the selection of pasture lands, as in whichever direction the flocks were taken the country had been blighted by drought. There is but little feed even in the irrigated portions of the state, as the stock men secured it earlier in the season for pasturing horses and cattle.

The sheep men on the reservations will perhaps fare better than those who went into the parks, although there is a lack of water for their stock. Many of the water courses and springs have gone dry and some of the ranges may have to be abandoned on this account. The reservations are filled with sheep and according to Augustine's story the ranges were secured by fraudulent means by several of the stock men.

Men who own a few acres in meadows, it is said, have rented or used thousands of acres that did not belong to them. Government land was rented for as high as twenty-five cents an acre by private persons. Augustine says that a man named Dalton paid the above price for a range for his cattle.

Land grabbers, Augustine claims, have secured meadows in the reservation by fraudulently representing that it was swamp land. None of the meadows should be classed as swamp land and it is likely that some sensational law suits will result over the matter. The men who have secured the land by fraud have disregarded the rights of other stock men by charging them with trespass while they were driving their flocks through the reservations. The persons holding land fraudulently may be ejected if suit is filed against them within five years from the time of taking it up.

Miller & Lux, Augustine claims, have corraled all the Chiquito country and their range is ten miles square, extending from the Deasore meadows down Jackass meadows to Granite creek. Several persons who have passed the trail with sheep have been compelled to pay damages. Antone George and John R. Mendonca claim all the meadows over twenty acres in area on Fish creek.

A MODEL STORE.

W. Parker Lyon's New Establishment.

One of the Finest on the Coast—Result of Printer's Ink.

W. Parker Lyon, who has accumulated a fortune in Fresno during the past five years by a liberal use of printer's ink in advertising his furniture business, is now "at home" to his friends and customers in his palatial new store. One of the most beautiful buildings on the coast has just been completed at a cost of twenty thousand dollars and Mr. Lyon takes great pride in this monument to his enterprise. Traveling men all say that the furniture palace is one of the most elegant neatly designed and convenient buildings in the west. The building is on I street, adjoining the building formerly occupied by W. Parker Lyon & Co. It is large, light and airy. The dimensions are 60x150 feet with a basement, a ground floor and a gallery. The materials and workmanship in the buildings are a credit to the skillful hands of Fresno artisans.

The building is beautiful and artistic. When one steps inside the place looks like some fairy palace, and the gallery gives the impression of being on board an ocean steamboat. The front of the store is of glass, the upper portion of which is composed of diamond shaped panes. The antique finishings add to the artistic effect.

The carpet, drapery, wall paper and furniture departments are on the first floor. Each department is separated with grilling and railings of the beautiful designs. Three large sky lights flood the store with light. The circular gallery extends clear around the building with oxydized copper railings which help make the place attractive. The gallery is entered by solid oak stairs and it contains a fine exhibit of parlor furniture, etc.

The basement of the building is used as a storage room. The entire building is well filled with an immense stock of furniture, wall paper, carpets, draperies, etc.

GREEN FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Traffic Manager Sproule Thinks There Will be a Shortage.

[From the S. F. Examiner.]

Special trains loaded with green fruits are daily being rushed over the Sierra Nevada mountains, destined for Chicago, New York and other eastern cities. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a shortage in the deciduous fruit crop this year, the shipments of green fruits so far this season exceed those for the same period last year by 175 carloads. Up to last Saturday night 1775 carloads of fruit had been forwarded to Chicago and New York for distribution. For the same period of last season the shipments amounted to 1600 cars.

Freight Traffic Manager William Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company, who has made a thorough study of the supply of green fruits in all parts of the State, thinks the total number of carloads that will be sent east this year will be about 1200 less than the shipment in 1897. During the latter green-fruit season 5300 cars were sent east of the Rocky mountains. He does not believe over 4000 carloads will be shipped this year. He says the principal reason for the reduced eastern shipments is the great shortage in pears, peaches and apricots.

As a partial or perhaps a full offset to the decreased deciduous shipments, he states that there will be a large increase this year in the number of carloads of prunes and raisins which will be sent to the eastern market.

AT SANTA MONICA.

Plenty of Amusement at This Famous Resort.

Santa Monica, July 26th, 1898.

Santa Monica is making the usual mid-summer showing. It remains to be seen as yet just how much gaiety the present season will develop. There are, however, signs of increasing activity. Some twenty families are now permanently domiciled at the Arcadia Hotel for the season, and transients are coming and going continually.

This beach is still considered, by those who have known it for years, as the pleasantest place up or down the Pacific coast. It has a charm that all its neighbors lack. The new pleasure wharf is rapidly nearing completion, and will be an attraction which has been lacking here for years.

The dancing season at the Arcadia is fairly on. The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Ohlemeyer, is the best that has ever been here through any season. The Saturday night hops are more popular than ever, being attended by large numbers of persons in the "swagger set" from Los Angeles. Parties are made up in the city, the trip taking in the bracing ride on the electric cars and a stop over through all of Sunday. Mine host Frank A. Miller's new fish grill is an attraction which brings lovers of good living from all over southern California. Although the place has been open not yet a month, its reputation has already traveled from Tehachapi and beyond the Mexican border.

The following are among the arrivals at the Arcadia for the season: H. C. Beville, and family, Santa Monica; F. P. Morrison and family, Redlands; S. D. Rosenbaum and family, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. G. McLain, Mrs. Leander Brown, Texas; Mrs. Chas. Jacoby and daughter, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. Klauber, Los Angeles; G. W. Luce and family, Los Angeles; Mrs. H. T. Hayes and daughter, Riverside; H. Baruch and family, San Francisco; M. Goldschmidt and family, Los Angeles; M. D. Hellman and family, Los Angeles; Mrs. John H. Martin and child, Tucson; Mrs. L. B. Keating and family, Los Angeles; A. W. Shields and wife, Carl Weyle and family, San Francisco; Miss J. Campbell, New York; Mrs. J. J. Mack and daughter, E. S. Rowley and family, Los Angeles; A. L. Brown and family, Los Angeles; Miss M. R. Johnson, Pennsylvania; Miss Hardenberg, Los Angeles; J. B. Roby, Los Angeles; H. Fisher and family, Redlands; C. F. Herr and wife, Los Angeles; H. E. Lacy, Los Angeles; Mrs. B. F. Hammett, Rhode Island; Councilman Z. D. Mathers of Los Angeles is among those who dined at the Arcadia Wednesday evening.

A unique performance of the children domiciled at the Arcadia, assisted by lots more or less grown from Santa Monica, was given in the Greene Theatre of the hotel on Wednesday evening. The comicdetta was called by the juveniles "Mary Jane," and was witnessed by a large number of persons. The proceeds went to the Red Cross funds.

Miss Annie F. Adams lectured in the ball room of the hotel Friday evening, her subject being "An Evening With James Whitcomb Riley." A large number of the hotel guests and others attended.

Next Sunday promises to be a big day on the beach. A plowing contest is on should the tide happen to be low. There will be a pony race, girls' race and boys' race in the sand. These races are free to all.

Among the recent arrivals at Santa Monica are Henry Dibble, San Francisco; Mrs. Richard Gird, Chino; Mr. and Mrs. John Wigmore, B. Gordon, Los Angeles; Jean Chandler, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fleming.

The bathing facilities this year are better than ever before. Several hundred new suits have just been placed for the accommodation of the Arcadia bathers. The beach appears to be cleaner than ever and the water is delightfully warm.

The crowd which was wont to stop at north beach now heads out as far as the Arcadia, and the pavilion and other accommodations are for the first time such as to attract the multitudes. Golf and tennis continue to utilize a large share of attention of the Arcadia guests and cottagers generally.

Mr. Meux's Claim.

The Republican did not intend to convey the impression that J. P. Meux's bill was an illegal charge against the county and said nothing to justify that impression. The fact of the matter is that the legality of the charge did not come up at all. It was merely a question as to whether the Supervisors had the right to order the money paid out of a school bond fund. The District Attorney advised them that they had no such right and Auditor Barnum stated to a Republican reporter that he would not draw a warrant for the claim which, however, has not yet been presented.

A False Alarm of Fire.

Some waste papers were burned last evening in a stove in an office above Hobbs & Parsons' produce store. The smoke came down the flue instead of going up and filled the store with smoke. Persons who were passing noticed the smoke and called the chemical engine out.

THE PLAN FAILED

Expositor's Grab For Printing.

Tried to Use the Keystone as a Cat's Paw.

The Supervisors Defy the Law in Ordering Election Supplies.

The board of Supervisors adjourned for the month yesterday, but those who are disposed to exclaim "Thank God!" should recollect that the board convenes again Monday for the August session. They were in session nearly all this month, part of the time as a Board of Equalization.

The award of the printing of the Auditor's semi-annual statement brought forth a lively skirmish and after several motions and some talk the contract was given to the Sanger Herald, the Fresno organ of the fusion party and its annex, the Keystone, being ignored. A cleverly-planned job to give the printing to the Expositor's annex was made, but it was nipped in the bud. The motion did not as much as receive a second, and died a lingering death on the lips of James A. Ward, who fathered it. The Expositor printed the whole report in tabular form and the type could be dumped into the forms of the annex and save plate as well as being clear profit.

Supervisor Manly, Populist, sniffed the little job in the air and opposed Ward's motion.

Supervisor Garrett moved that the report be published in the Republican, which motion was seconded by Rose, but defeated by the votes of Sayre, Manly and Ward.

Chairman Sayre then descended from the platform to take a hand in the distribution of patronage. Supervisor Garrett took the chair in the meantime. Mr. Sayre moved that the report be published in the Sanger Herald, which is printed in the chairman's district. The motion was seconded by Manly and carried by the votes of Sayre, Manly and Ward.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was heard about the action of the board in printing the important report in a paper with no circulation in Fresno and, in fact, none without the precincts of the place of its publication. The report was an important one to tax payers and the law evidently contemplates that it should be published in a paper where it can be seen. The Democratic and Populistic members of the board evidently thought it wise to side-track the report which showed a balance of over $157,000, due to the economical administration which the public are now receiving at the hands of the Republicans.

The board awarded the contract to J. A. Slater to furnish the election supplies at the rate of $7.50 for each precinct. Mr. Slater appeared in the supervisors' room and did considerable quiet lobbying. Just before the noon recess, Supervisor Ward moved that the contract be awarded to him at the figure named, and the motion prevailed. Several other people who wished to have an opportunity to furnish the supplies were ignored.

Chairman Sayre opposed the deal, and offered as a substitute that bids be asked for. Manly seconded the motion but it was lost. There are 73 precincts in all, and hence the contract amounts to $547.50. The law provides that when the amount exceeds $500 bids shall be called for.

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Republican League Club Now Located on J Street.

The headquarters of the Republican League Club of Fresno have been moved from the Hughes block to No. 1128 J street. The new room of the club has been nicely fitted up and patriotically decorated. The walls are adorned with portraits of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart. Pictures of Grant, Garfield and other Republican Presidents and patriots also adorn the walls.

The room will also be the new headquarters of the Republican county central committee, and in a day or so Othello Scribner will register voters there, saving them the trouble of a trip to the County Clerk's office.

Next Wednesday night is the regular meeting night of the club. A glee club of young ladies and gentlemen is being organized, and it will make its first appearance next Wednesday night if it is fully organized by that time.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

The Market Steady But Prices Rule Low.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Higher cables from Liverpool and unfavorable weather for corn started wheat higher. The reaction theory also seemed to favor some recovery. The drop for the past few days has been such that the trade seemed to come to the conclusion that it was a good time to buy. Shorts were disposed to cover and secure profits and there was more or less demand for the long account. Later, when numerous crop damage reports about corn were being received, and the market for that commodity began to be considerably affected by them, still further strength was imparted to wheat. The interest in cash or July was revived.

It was evident that there was still considerable shortage and this caused a bullish feeling. July shorts became anxious and covered freely and that month showed more strength than anything else. Bids on a basis of yesterday's cash prices were in the market here for considerable quantities of Kansas No. 2, but the wheat could not be secured. September rose ¾@¾c and declined ⅝c.

Corn was unexpectedly easy for a few minutes at the opening. This weakness was of short duration, however, as the reports from the country were too bullish as regards the damage done by dry weather for the market to ignore its existence. September closed with a gain of 1c.

Oats were firmer in sympathy with corn, advancing ¼@⅜c.

After a weak opening on lower prices for hogs at the yards, provisions firmed up with corn, closing unchanged from yesterday.

Check-Raisers Get a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The supreme court this afternoon, in the appeal cases of James Creegan and Chas. Becker reversed the decision of the lower court and granted the defendants a new trial. Cregan and Becker are the men who raised a check of the Bank of Woodland and obtained $20,000 in this city. They were convicted of forgery and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

RAISIN COMBINE

Eastern Commission Men Favor It.

Will Stop Demoralization of Prices.

Some Changes in the Plan Suggested—Buyers Must Also be Considered.

The New York Journal of Commerce, recognized as the leading commercial paper of the United States, has the following article of interest on the proposed raisin combination:

Much interest is felt by commission merchants here as to the progress of the movement looking to a consolidation of the raisin-growing and packing interests on the coast, and the disposition at this end seems to be favorable to the plan, though there are some details which are not altogether acceptable to the eastern trade, and if the modifications suggested by the latter are adopted there is said to be little doubt that the purpose of the originators can be successfully carried out with the assistance of the large distributers in eastern markets.

The combination, which is to be known as the California Raisin Growers' Association, incorporated under the laws of California, has drawn up a form of agreement with the different packers and wholesale handlers, in which it agrees to allot 25 per cent of the raisins controlled by it or such part as is absolutely necessary to attain the objects of the combination to cooperative packers and individual growers packing their own raisins, while the balance is to be apportioned between twenty-four designated packing concerns, which include about all of the prominent firms and companies on the coast. The packers are to receive for their services as such 32½c per box of 20 lbs. of loose muscatels and 25c per box of 50 lbs. of the same, the usual advance for packing in quarter and half-boxes being allowed.

A commission of 5 per cent upon the selling price is to be received by parties of the second part, who are to act as agents for the sale of all raisins allotted and packed by them, while the eastern brokerage is not to exceed 2½ per cent. The raisins are to be sold and delivered at common shipping points. The combination reserves the right to fix prices. Bills of lading are to be made by and to the order of the California Raisin Growers' Association, and drafts and invoices are to be issued by it.

All raisins are to be graded according to a standard scale to be established by the association and are to be received and packed under the supervision of an inspector or inspectors appointed by the association. All packages of undamaged raisins are to be plainly stamped with the brand of the packer, the grade of raisins and the inspector's mark. The association shall have the right at any time to inspect receipt, stemming and receiving and shipping books of the packers. Those packers who sign the agreement shall under no circumstances buy, pack or sell any raisins except those which shall have been allotted to them by the association ,under a penalty of $20 on each ton not allotted. The association shall notify the trade of the arrangements made for the sale and disposition of the raisins, the probable advance as the season progresses, who are the selling agents, and that no orders will be accepted which do not come through these agents.

If the association fails to deliver to packers the amount allotted it will pay as liquidated damages $5 for each ton not delivered. The packers in the agreement are to make advances to the growers whose product they handle sufficient to pay harvesting expenses, but the advance is not to exceed 1 cent per pound, and is to be made only on satisfactory security. The sellers under the agreement are to guarantee payment on all sales. Differences between the association and sellers are to be settled by arbitration, provision being made in the contract for the appointment of an arbitration board consisting of a lawyer, a banker and a merchant, all to be residents of Fresno city, one each to be selected by each party, and the third by the two selected, and the decision of this board shall be final. The contract is to continue in force until June 1, 1899.

Commission merchants and other large handlers of California raisins here express gratification over the prospect that the demoralization of the business promises to be ended by the combination. There is, however, some criticism of the contract, which, it is thought, might have been considerably improved in some respects. A prominent commission merchant said that the contract appeared to be one-sided. "Buyers," said he, "must be considered as well as growers and packers. The fact that the association inspector brands the goods as all right will not satisfy the eastern buyers. They will demand the right of examining the same, as with other dried fruits, and unless the association satisfies both buyers and sellers, it will have the effect of preventing large sales at the beginning of the season. In that event, growers finding the trade not taking hold fast enough, consignments are likely to be forced on an unwilling market, with demoralizing effect. If the combination is so organized that it can be broken the raisin market this year will be worse than if no combination had ever been attempted, for any attempt at breaking away from the control of the association will precipitate a general defection and produce active competition and slaughtering of prices."

Sackett Bros. have ceased pumping for the present having run the Krogh centrifugal pump for 38 days for 11 hours per day. The pump has averaged nearly 1000 gallons per minute or 60,000 gallons per hour—any 600,000 gallons per day. About 7000 trees have been irrigated, and they have had 22,800,000 gallons of water, which, counting 24 square feet of surface to the tree, would allow each and every one of them about 18 inches of the precious fluid. That the experiment has been very profitable there is no doubt. The early fruit has had enough, but the pump will be started again soon for the late fruit. William Brinck is running his pump right along, pumping from a well with good results. He is figuring on a new plant for next season that will be ready as soon as needed and pump all the water he can use. We are advised that the pumps were furnished by the Krogh Manufacturing Company, San Francisco.—Winters Express.

IN NO MOOD FOR TRIFLING

Spain Must Lose No Time.

Hostilities Will Not be Suspended.

The First Step Toward Peace Must be an Agreement for an Armistice.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It can be stated on the authority of the state department and the foreign ambassador that there were no overtures on behalf of Spain or peace or a cessation of hostilities until the French ambassador last Tuesday afternoon presented a note to the President. The statement is made with full knowledge of European denials and must be accepted as that of the government of the United States.

Therefore all the talk about bad faith shown by our government in pressing the Porto Rican campaign during the last few days is absolutely without foundation and our government has done nothing that can subject it to criticism on this score. In addition to the representatives of the United State government the persons qualified to speak for the government of Spain in this country make an exactly similar statement and the charges of bad faith against the United States attributed to Premier Sagasta are discredited as inventions designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace negotiations.

It could not be contemplated for a moment that any mere personal exchange of views between persons in Europe could be constructed as an overture for peace, and although there may have been some of this "backdoor gossip," as it is denominated at the state department, it can be again affirmed that the United States government has not been a party to it. Moreover, so far as ambassador Cambon is concerned, it can be stated positively that he made no overture, direct or indirect, official or unofficial, relating to peace or to any phase of peace prior to 5 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon.

Even supposing there had been peace overtures, which there had not been, military authorities regard Premier Sagasta's alleged statement that peace overtures operate to stay the course of military operations as little short of amazing and as directly contrary not only to the military law of the United States but to the whole recognized principles of international law. In general international law, writers agree that military operations stop only when a truce or an armistice is actually concluded and that this truce or armistice must be in writing. Until then the mere preliminary overture toward a suspension of hostilities is not regarded as any warrant for stopping the war.

This is expressed in the United States instructions for the government authorities in the field.

"Article 147. Belligerents sometimes conclude an armistice while their plenipotentiaries are met to discuss the conditions of a treaty of peace, but plenipotentiaries may meet without a preliminary armistice; in the latter case, the war is carried on without any abatement."

Another section of the regulations is as follows:

"Article 142. An armistice is not a partial or temporary peace; it is only the suspension of military operations to the extent agreed upon by the parties."

The military authorities as well as the specific regulations of the United States hold that there is no suspension of hostilities prior to the agreement to suspend military operations. Even then the agreement is binding on military commanders only from the time they receive actual notice of it. In the meantime military commanders have the right to push forward and hold such territory as they occupy. The need for limiting this cessation of hostilities is obvious, for until a signed agreement is made there is no knowledge of the extent of the armistice. In the present case an armistice might include or exclude the Philippines or Porto Rico, as the two parties might agree, but until they agree there will be no obligation to abate military operations in any field of operations. After the signing of the armistice to a preliminary peace, a status quo is established and all military operations come to a halt at the points designated and at the points not designated the military operations proceed.

In the present case, if the truce is general, General Shafter, General Miles and Admiral Dewey would simply retain positions they now occupy and moral obligations be imposed not to strengthen these positions or make secret preparations for more effective continuance of the war hereafter. With these well-defined rules of military procedure accepted by all nations the assertion attributed to Sagasta that mere overtures for cessation of hostilities would in itself stop hostilities, is regarded as unaccountable.

If there were any chance to procrastinate to secure an armistice without committing themselves in fact, to adopt any course that would postpone the evil day of a settlement, the Sagasta ministry would undoubtedly turn quickly towards it. But from that point of view the case is hopeless. Meeting the Spanish overtures with frankness, the United States will demand that it should be tested in the same spirit. If a disposition is shown to parley at length, it will not be encouraged, nor is it believed that the French embassador would be partial to any such program. If there must be talk instead of action upon the United States proposal, the discussion may proceed, but absolutely without in any way retarding military or naval operations. Dewey and Merritt will proceed uninterruptedly to execute their program in the Philippines; Miles will continue his advance upon Porto Rico and Watson will go ahead with his squadron for the shores of Spain. As these extensive movements will cost a great deal of money, the Spanish government, if it delays, must expect to meet the expenses when it comes to a settlement.

The present disposition of our government is to demand no money indemnity from Spain, although it might be fairly questioned whether the small proposed territorial acquisition of Porto Rico and a couple of coaling stations is anything like an adequate recompense for the half billion dolars expense that the war has imposed upon us. From this time on, however, the Spaniards are to be held to good faith by imposing upon them any further and additional charges to which the United States is put. Dewey and Merritt, it is calculated, will spend so many millions; Miles so many and Watson so many per week, and the total will be balanced up with interest growing rapidly with the passage of every week. Therefore, though a rejection by Spain of our terms is expected in the beginning, there will be a steady pressure brought to bear that it is expected will lead to success in the near future. Not the faintest disposition is shown by the representatives of the European powers in Washington to bring combined influence upon the United States to secure beteer terms for Spain than might be expected otherwise.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary of State Day was closeted with the President for less than a half hour this afternoon over the response to Spain's note suing for peace. When he left the White House Mr. Day announced that the reply would be given to Spain Friday or Saturday. Meantime its tenor, so far as the administration is able to do is to be carefully guarded from the people. The President up to that time had had no consultation with other members of the cabinet with regard to the communication to be presented to Spain. It has been noticeable that since the conference with members of the cabinet following M. Cambon's presentation of Spain's preliminary note, there have been few important conferences at the White House. Many persons who called on the President today on political matters made inquiries on the peace situation but gathered little important information. Several, however, who have talked with the President and Secretary Day say the administration is prepared to meet any steps the Spanish government may take.

"Our terms will be such as to meet the approval of the entire world," one of the cabinet members is quoted as saying, but further than that he would not go.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

It May be Completed Within Six Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Evening Post, in an article published today says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possessions and that the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong. The paper says that most of the surveys have been made and that the contracts for the laying of the cable have already been let and that according to the terms of the contract the work must be completed within six months. The price to be paid is stated to be $10,000,000.

On July 2nd, the executive council of the Hawaiian government signed a contract granting the right of the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable between the United States, Hawaii, China, Japan and the Pacific islands, the contract being for a period of twenty years.

The Pacific Cable Company, according to the Post, is capitalized for $100,000,000. James A. Samyser is president and Edmund L. Baylies is vice-president. The other directors are Admiral John Irwin, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. Kennedy Tod. General Swain of New York is legal representative in this country.

The company has been operating very quietly, with the co-operation of this government and the Hawaiian government, pending the outcome of the annexation proceedings. During the last session of congress Representative Bennett introduced a bill looking toward the laying of the cable and the preliminary work has been going on ever since.

FEVER IN CUBA.

Why it Spreads Rapidly Among Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The report of General Shafter showing that there were 3770 cases of sickness in the army in Cuba has given the officials of the war department considerable concern, but the report that the yellow fever cases were of the mild type encourages the hope that the death rate will be small. The number of fever cases reported, 1224, shows that not only yellow but typhoid and other fevers are prevailing. General Sternberg says that it is the history of yellow fever that it spreads rapidly, and having once got started in the camp is sure to infect many soldiers.

Speaking of the other fevers, he said that not only in Cuba, but in the camps in the United States there had been many cases and it was the history of all new armies that fevers, especially typhoid, became quite common. This was due to the change of climate and mode of life of the soldiers. Even where the water was pure cases would arise. Soldiers bought and ate many things not furnished by the commissary, such as milk and other things purchased about the camps. Often these foods caused sickness. Another feature he mentioned was the indifferent care men took of themselves when they joined the army. It was his belief that as the army became more seasoned there would be less sickness.

CAMP MERRITT.

The Troops to Remain There for the Present.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The next fleet to sail for Manila will be composed of the Scandia and Arizona. These two vessels were recently purchased by the government and are the largest of any of the troopships to sail from this port. Just when they will be ready to depart is a matter of conjecture. Both of the vessels are so large that considerable time will be required to put them in condition for the transportation of the soldiers. As soon as they are reported ready, however, the expeditionary forces will embark.

It is believed that the Seventh California regiment will be the next command selected to go. This regiment, together with the recruits now at Camp Merritt, will probably be assigned to the Scandia and Arizona. The transfer of the encampment to the Presidio has been postponed. It is the intention to put the military reservation in the best possible condition.

It is considered unwise by the department commander to order a transfer of troops unless the sanitary conditions at the Presidio are regarded much better than they are at Camp Merritt.

Simple Remedy for Small Pox.

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

The reported case of smallpox at Spadra has brought to light a simple remedy which is said to be efficacious in the worst cases of that disease. It is said, on seemingly good authority, that a solution of one ounce of cream tartar in one pint of water, allowed to cool, and administered at frequent intervals, will cure the most virulent case of smallpox in three days, leaving neither scars nor blindness.

HAWAIIANS IN ECSTASY

They Are All Americans Now.

News of the Annexation Reaches Them.

Extensive Preparations for the Unfurling of "Old Glory" at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, July 20, Via. San Francisco, July 27.—The committee of the annexation club and the executive council have holds sessions daily and have arranged the official programme of annexation exercises, subject, of course, to any changes Admiral Miller may suggest.

In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the war ships and the full strength of the national guard.

After parading the principal streets, the procession will move to the government building, where President Dole, the cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, Minister Seawall, Consul General Haywood and others will be grouped. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs. President Dole will then deliver an address, and "Hawaiponi" will be sung and a salute of 21 guns fired as the Hawaiian flag is lowered.

The audience will then sing the "Star Spangled Banner" to the music of the band, when Admiral Miller will hoist the stars and stripes which will be saluted by 21 guns. If President McKinley sends a proclamation it will be read by Admiral Miller previous to the hoisting of Old Glory.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks and the government buildings will be illuminated on a magnificent scale.

A banquet will be tendered to Admiral Miller and a ball will follow at the opera house. The citizens have subscribed $15,000 for the day's celebration, and the most important event in the history of the islands will be celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the occasion.

Returning steamers from the other islands all report a vociferous reception of the news of annexation and scenes similar to the one which occurred in Honolulu, occurred. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to officially celebrate the raising of the stars and stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

Speculators are already cornering the supply of Hawaiian coins and postage stamps, which are sure to be of value in a few years.

The banks have commenced to use the war revenue stamps on checks and drafts, a consignment having been sent down on the Coptic.

After the receipt of the news of annexation, President Dole said to the Associated Press correspondent: "I think the status will go on just as it is now, until congress has had time to fix it permanently. I fell confident that all Hawaiians who are voters will continue to be so.

"I think that the legislation by congress will be slow. The present system will be kept up for some time. There will be some hesitation about making radical changes.

"I have strong hopes that the land policy will not be interrupted. Congress will most probably pass a supplementary act, which will allow our land system to go on. This, it is probable, from my knowledge of affairs, will be carried out. Senator Morgan said, when he was here, that the system we have is better for us than the American system and Morgan is one of our best friends.

"The news of annexation consummates the efforts and the main policy of the present government from the time when it was intimated as 'provisional,' through the time when it was recognized by the great states of the earth, to the time when it has been received into the bosom of the greatest republic and one of the most powerful states that the world has ever known."

The council of state has pardoned more than 200 prisoners, most of whom were under sentence for taking part in the uprising of 1895. The men had liberty under parole. The pardon restores their civil rights.

The Board of Immigration has decided to allow the planters to import 2875 Japanese laborers. Most of the men will be for new plantations. The planters are in doubt as to the stand Japan will take, now that Hawaii is a part of the United States; some believe that her officials will not allow any further immigration to this country.

A member of the cabinet was asked what effect annexation would have on the Japanese immigration muddle, and what was its present status. The reply was that the whole matter had been transferred to Washington some time ago, and it was probable that the Hawaiian authorities would hear no more of it.

Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese minister resident, left for Yokohama on the 14th. Several months ago he applied for leave to visit his home. His request was granted. His going at this time, therefore, has no political significance whatever, though he says that annexation will do away with a minister resident and allow Hawaii only a Consul General.

SCHLEY SPINS HIS YARN TOO

A Sailor's Story of a Naval Battle.

He Gives Credit Where Credit is Due.

The Undoing of Admiral Cervera Told in Plain Terms—The Brooklyn's Peril.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following is an abstract of Commodore Schley's report of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3d.

North Atlantic Fleet, second squadron.

United States Flagship Brooklyn.

QUANTANAMO BAY, July 6, 1898—Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation during the engagement with the Spanish fleet on July 3rd., 1898.

At 9:35 a. m. Admiral Cervera, with the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon and two torpedo boat destroyers came out from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, in column and tried to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the Iowa that the enemy was coming out, but his movements had been discovered from this ship at the same moment. This vessel was the farthest west, except the Vixen, in the blockading line. Signal was made to the western division as prescribed in your general orders and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron and a general engagement at ranges begining at 1100 yards and varying to 3000 until the Vizcaya was destroyed at about 10:50 a. m. The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrific and great damage was done them.

About 20 or 25 minutes after the engagement began two vessels, thought to be the Teresa and Oquendo, and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shell fire of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some 6 or 7 miles west of the harbor entrance, where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo boat destroyers were destroyed early in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to what vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This was doubtless seen better from your flagship.

The Vizcaya and Colon, perceiving the disaster to their consorts, continued at full speed, to the westward to escape and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa and Oregon, until 10:50, when the Vizcaya took fire from our shells. She put her helm to port and with a heavy list to port, stood in shore and ran aground at Acerraderos, about 21 miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and where she blew up during the night. Observing that she had struck her colors, and that several vessels were nearing her to capture the crew I signaled to cease firing.

The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel which proved to be your flagship continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers.

This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the Brooklyn, Oregon and other ships and soon the Brooklyn and the Oregon were within long range of the Colon and the Oregon opened fire with her 13-inch guns, landing a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterwards, the Brooklyn opened fire with her 8-inch guns. Several other shells were fired at the Colon,. Your flagship was gaining rapidly at the time, as was also the Texas and Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Cristobal Colon, which had stuck to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

I have never in my life served with a braver, better or worthier crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:35 until 1:15 p. much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead or astern of the vessel.

The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Admiral and from 1300 to 1500 prisoners, with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at 600 men.

The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first-class, severely wounded.

The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about 25 times and she bears in all, 41 scars.

Brother and Sister United.

Robert C. Layton, a prosperous Death Valley prospector, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Caroline Conner, living on North F street. The brother and sister have been parted for about fifty years. Layton came to California in the early days and his sister had long ago given him up for dead. A few weeks ago the old miner heard that his sister lived in Fresno and he came to this city to visit her.

BANKING HOUSES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus and undivided profits.....155,000

O. T. Woodward.....President
E. Kennedy.....Vice-President
T. C. Watts.....Assistant Manager
E. A. Wallace.....Cashier
W. B. Price.....Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. Watts, W. J. Dickey, O. T. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital.....$200,000
Surplus.....25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN,
Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.
Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.